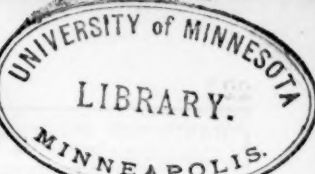


THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.



No. 2652.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

PRIZE ESSAY.—200l.—The COFFEE PUBLIC-HOUSE ASSOCIATION are enabled by one of their Members to offer a PRIZE of 200l. for an ESSAY on the providing, on an adequate scale, of Halls or other places of resort, Refreshment and Recreation for the Working Classes, without the sale of intoxicating Drinks.—Further particulars, and conditions of the competition, will be forwarded, on receipt of stamped addressed envelope, by the SECRETARY of the Coffee Public-House Association, 40, Charing Cross, S.W.

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CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL OF ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE, NINETEENTH SESSION, 1878-79.—LADIES' DIVISION.—THE NEXT SESSION opens on the 1st of OCTOBER. The System of Tuition is, for some Subjects, in the manner of Private Tutorial Instruction, but other Subjects are taught in accordance with the Regulations laid down by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, by whom some of the Lectures and Classes are conducted. A student may take Lessons in one or several Studies, at option.

FINE ART.—Mr. Edward A. Goodall, Mr. Frederick Smallfield, Mr. Oswald von Glehn, Mr. Constant Vincelot, Mr. George Harris.

UNIVERSITY.—English Literature, Rev. Henry White, M.A.; German Literature, Dr. Heinemann, F.R.G.S.; General History, Dr. G. Zerr, F.R.Hist.S.; History of England, Mr. J. M. Brown, B.A.; Social History, Mr. J. M. Brown, B.A.; Political Economy, Mr. J. M. Brown, B.A.; Physical Geography, Mr. G. G. Butler, B.A., F.R.G.S.

LANGUAGES.—French, Prof. A. Mandron, M.A.; German, Dr. Heinemann, F.R.G.S.; Italian, Prof. Pistrucci; Latin, —; Arithmetic, —.

MUSIC.—Sir Julius Benedict; Herr Ernst Paner; Mr. E. Front, B.A.; Miss M. E. von Glehn; J. F. Bridge, Mus. Doc.; John Stainer, M.A., Mus. Doc.; Madame St. Germaine; Signor Rizzelli.

OTHER CLASSES.—Dancing, M. Louis d'Egville, Mrs. George Gilbert; Cookery, &c., Miss Mary Rogers; Artistic Wood Carving, Mr. G. A. Rogers.

Centre for the Cambridge Higher and Local Examinations and for the Oxford Local Examinations. There are three Scholarships—in Art, in Modern Languages, &c., and in Music.

Prospectus in Office of the school, the Library, Byzantine Court, Crystal Palace.

F. K. J. SHENTON,
Superintendent of the Literary Department.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is now RE-OPENED for the SEASON, with a NEW COLLECTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wams, Crystal Palace.

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WANTED, a YOUTH of education and ability to assist in the LITERARY DEPARTMENT of a PUBLISHING HOUSE.—Apply, by letter, to M. F. U., care of Mr. Gratton, 12, The Borough, London Bridge, S.E.

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EDITOR AND MANAGER, SUB-EDITOR, or any responsible position on Press.—JOURNALIST of ripe experience seeks ENGAGEMENT. Thirteen years on London Daily. Lately Editor and Manager of Provincial Newspaper. Leaders, Notes, Reviews, Descriptive Sketches. Smart, energetic, reliable. Highest testimonials.—RUFUS, Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertising Agents, 50, Fleet-street, London.

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TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—VACANCIES on the Editorial Staff and General Management can be filled with despatch on application to O. MITCHELL & Co., Press Agency, 12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Property, beg to Notify that they have several Newspaper Properties for Disposal, both in London and the Provinces. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the BUSINESS of an Heraldic and Fancy Stationer, Relief Stamper, Illuminator, Printer, and Importer of Continental Novelties, established by Mr. WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, at No. 70, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Shop is centrally situated, and in a leading Thoroughfare. To an energetic Man, with a little Capital, this is a good opportunity of acquiring a first-class business.—Apply to BOWEN & AMOS, Public Accountants, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JOHN FALCONER, Printer to the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, will be happy to furnish ESTIMATES by return of post to Authors and Publishers for Printing and Stereotyping Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues, &c.—53, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

THE WIDOW of a well-known PHYSICIAN desires to receive into her Family a YOUNG LADY, who may wish for a HOME in London for the purpose of Art or other Studies, or a YOUTH who may be studying Science or the Medical Profession. Exceptional advantages are offered.—Address Mrs. L., 88, Belisle Park, N.W.

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MATRICULATION, JANUARY, 1879.—Mr. EDWARD A. GUMMERLAND, F.A.S. Lond., is forming an EVENING CLASS for the above. It will begin work early in September.—For particulars apply to him, at 28, Queen's-terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.

FRAULEIN P. BAUER, DRESDEN, Racknitz Strasse 19, has a few VACANCIES for YOUNG LADIES. Superior Education, Home comforts, and care. Moderate terms. Patron—Princess F. W. Hohenzollern-Tugelheim.—Address Mrs. PHILLIPS, 11, Bedford-road, Tottenham.

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APPULDURCOMBE HOUSE, Isle of Wight.—PREPARATORY SCHOOL for the ARMY, NAVY, and PUBLIC SCHOOLS, with the rare advantages that the magnificent House and Grounds afford. NEXT TERM commences SEPTEMBER 18th. Head Master—Rev. ROBERT POUND, M.A.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THREE ANDREWS' PRIZES for New Students, of 10l. each, will be competed for on SEPTEMBER 18th and 27th. One is offered for Classics; one for any two of the three subjects, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry; and one for three Languages, (a) English, (b) either Latin or Greek, (c) French, German, or Italian. Women can now compete for these and most of the other Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science. For conditions apply to TALFOURD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

SESSION 1878-79. The SESSION of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on TUESDAY, October 1. Introductory Lecture, at 5 p.m., by Professor Lankester, M.A., F.R.S.

The SESSION of the Faculty of Arts and Laws and of Science (including the Departments of Engineering and Fine Arts) will begin on WEDNESDAY, October 2. Introductory Lecture, at 3 p.m., by Professor Henry Morley. Instruction is provided for WOMEN in all Subjects taught in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science. The Dean and most of the other Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science. For conditions apply to TALFOURD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

The SCHOOL for BOYS, between the ages of Seven and Sixteen, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 24.

Prospectuses and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes, of the annual value of nearly 5,000l., open to competition by students, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

The EXAMINATION for the Medical Entrance Examinations, and also that for the Arts Entrance Examinations (Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science), will be held at the College on the 18th and 27th of SEPTEMBER.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the Terminal of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

TALFOURD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.

W.C.—STUDENTS of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESIDE in the Hall under College discipline.—Particulars as to Rent of Rooms, Scholarships, &c., may be obtained on application to the PRINCIPAL or the SECRETARY at the Hall.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY. The SESSION 1878-9 will commence on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, when the supplemental, Scholarship, and other Examination will be proceeded with, as laid down in the Prospectus.

The Examination for Matriculation in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the Department of Engineering, will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th of October.

Further information and Copies of the Prospectus may be had on application to the Registrar.

By Order of the President. ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, M.A., LL.D., Registrar. August 18th, 1878.

MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE.

LOCAL THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. The REPORTS containing the Revised Regulations and Subjects for the Examinations, commencing on 17th Feb. 1879, are ready, and will be forwarded on application to the Secretary for the Local Examinations, Rev. CHARLES F. POTTER, Fallowfield, Manchester.

CHARDSTOCK COLLEGE, Dorset, RE-OPENS on THURSDAY, September 19th. There is also a good Preparatory Department.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION OF THE

A Special Course of Instruction for this Examination at the University of London, including Inorganic Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Practical Biology, Experimental Physics, Zoology, and Botany, has been established under the Professors of those subjects and a Special Tutor.

The several Courses of Lectures, and Practical Work in the Chemical, Physical, and Physiological Laboratories, extend throughout the Winter and Summer Sessions.

Students should enter on or before Tuesday, October 1st.

For the Prospects, apply, personally or by post-card, to J. W. CURRIE, Esq., King's College, London. Letters requiring further information should be addressed to Professor BENTLEY, Dean of the Medical Department.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—The NEXT SESSION will commence in the Arts, Science and Law, and Medical Departments, on the 1st of OCTOBER, and in the Evening Classes on the 14th of OCTOBER. Candidates for admission must not be under 14 years of age, and in the Arts and Science Department under 16 will be required to pass a Preliminary Examination in English, Arithmetic, and Elementary Latin.

Prospectuses of the several Departments may be obtained from Mr. COCHRAN, Fiddicott, and other Booksellers in Manchester, and at the College.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.—The CHAIR of MATHEMATICS in the UNIVERSITY is VACANT by the Resignation of Professor Fuller.

The Chair is in the patronage of the University Court, of which the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Lord Rector of the University, is Chairman; and, in terms of a Resolution of the Court, Intimation is hereby Given of the Vacancy, in order that intending candidates may, on or before the 7th day of SEPTEMBER, NEXT, lodge applications, with such testimonials as they may think fit, in the hands of the Secretary of the Court, ROBERT WALKER, Esq., University Library, Aberdeen.

The Secretary will afford such further information as may be desired.

University of Aberdeen, 24th August, 1878.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Instituted 1873; Incorporated (1875) by Special Charter.

EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS.

By a Minute of the General Board, dated July 29, 1878, it is enacted that any one of the under-mentioned Diplomas or Certificates will be accepted as an equivalent for the Diploma of Associate in Arts of Trinity College, London, subject in certain cases to a further Examination. Elementary Musical Theory or in Elementary Acoustics:—Oxford, Responsions, or Senior Local; Cambridge, Previous, or Senior Local; London, Matriculation; College of Preceptors, Association.

The printed Regulations may be had on application.

MODERATORSHIPS IN ARTS.

The printed Regulations for the Public Examinations in Special Subjects for Moderatorships, open to all Graduates of British Universities and to Licentiates of Trinity College, may now be had on application to the undersigned.

One Gold Medal and Six Prizes, each of the value of £1, will be open to Candidates for Moderatorships.

By Order. W. J. JENNINGS, B.A., Vice-Dean.

Trinity College, London, Weymouth-street, W.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

Spring-grove, Middlesex. Founded under the auspices of the late Richard Cobden. French, German, and Natural Science Taught to every Boy, in accordance with the Regulations of the Classical Side only. There is a Classical Side in the Upper School for Pupils preparing for the Universities and Professions.

A Laboratory, Science Room, large Gymnasium, Baths, with hot and cold water.

Each Boy has a separate Bed-room.

A Medical Man visits the College every morning after Breakfast.

Terms, 7s. 6d. per Week, according to age. A reduction of Five Guineas each in the case of brothers.

The NEXT TERM COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, September 19.

Apply to the Head Master, H. R. LADY, M.A.

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is commended to the attention of Parents who desire for their Sons a Superior Education, by its healthy situation, and by its thoroughly developed method of instruction, which combines the advantages of the public schools with greater personal care. Special attention is paid to the French and German Languages.—Prospectus of terms, &c., on application to the Principal, Dr. W. FORSTER KNIGHTLEY, F.O.P.

BELSIZE COLLEGE FOR LADIES, 41 and 43, Belsize Park-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

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Bible History.—Rev. T. Turner, Theological Associate of King's College, London.

English Grammar and Analysis; Composition and Elocution; English Literature.—Rev. E. P. Scrymgeour, B.A., Lecturer on English Literature, King's College, London; late Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford.

Geography, Physical and Political, and Geology.—H. Grier Secley, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

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French: Grammar and Composition; French Literature; French Conversation.—Julius Letiche, French Examiner to Queen's College, Harley-street, and Agrégé de l'Université de France; assisted by the Resident Governess.

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German: Grammar, Composition, and Literature.—Dr. C. A. Reinecke, University of Göttingen; assisted by the Resident Governess.

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Harp.—F. Chatterton, Esq., and Mrs. Chatterton.

Dancing and Calisthenics.—Mrs. Birch.

HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

SESSION 1878-79.

The EDINBURGH SCHOOL BOARD have made Arrangements by which a thoroughly practical, as well as a thoroughly liberal, Education can be imparted. The Classes are strictly limited, and care is taken to give each Boy, in kind of culture of which he is most capable, and which is most necessary for him.

Full information is contained in the Report and Prospectus, which may be had on application to the JAMES, at the School; to the CLERK, at the Edinburgh School Board, 3, Castle-street; or to the Principal Booksellers in Edinburgh.

Pupils will be enrolled at the High School on THURSDAY, 29th, and FRIDAY, 30th, September, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

The SCHOOL RE-ASSEMBLES on TUESDAY, 1st October, at Nine o'clock.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.—Head Master, Rev. FRANCIS H. TATHAM, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity Coll., Cam.—The NEXT TERM begins on SEPTEMBER 15. Terms, inclusive, 75s. and 70s. a year.—For particulars of Scholarships tenable by Boys educated at this School, apply to the Head Master.

STAMFORD ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Chairman of the Governors.—The Marquis of EXETER.

BROWN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—This School provides a thoroughly sound and liberal Education on moderate terms. The health and comfort of the Boarders have been especially considered. Each Girl is provided with a separate cubicle.—For Prospectus and particulars apply to the Head Mistress.

The NEXT SCHOOL TERM begins SEPTEMBER 19th.

DUDLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.

The Governors of the above School propose to make the First Appointment of a HEAD MASTER as early as practicable.

A Scheme for the management of the School, under the Endowed Schools Act, has been approved by Her Majesty in Council, and the Head Master will hold his office subject to the provisions of such Scheme.

The School is to be a Day and Boarding School for Boys between the ages of 7 and 17 years.

The Subjects of instruction are to be as follows:—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Geography and History, English Grammar, Composition, and Literature, Mathematics, Latin, one Foreign European Language at least, Natural Science, and Drawing and Vocal Music. Greek may be taught at an additional Fee of not less than £1 a year for each Boy.

The Head Master will receive a fixed yearly stipend of 150l.; he will also receive a further gratification payment, calculated on such a scale as may be fixed from time to time by the Governors, at the rate of not less than 2s. nor more than 1s. a year for each Boy attending the School; he will also be allowed to take Boarders, subject to the approval of the Governors.

The Head Master must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, but is not required to be in Holy Orders.

Applications from Candidates, together with twenty copies of testimonials, must be sent, not later than the 1st day of September next, to Mr. ROBERT SOLLISTER, Dudley, from whom a Copy of the Scheme may be obtained.

It is requested that no personal application be made to any Governor.

Dudley, August 15th, 1878.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Town Council of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull invite applications from Candidates for the HEAD MASTERSHIP of the Grammar School of the Borough, which will be VACANT on the 1st day of October next. Each applicant must be a Graduate of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom.

The Head Master will have to provide, at his own cost, all necessary Assistant-Masters, with power to dismiss or re-appoint such Assistant-Masters from time to time at his discretion. He will also be held responsible in every way for the working of the School.

During the last half-year there have been 160 Boys in the School. The present endowments, independent of School Fees, are about 50l. per annum. The School Property consists of the Schools, with House attached, which is now used as Class-rooms, and Buildings with spacious playground.

The Fees are Four Guineas per annum, payable by each Scholar to the Head Master.

Schemes for the improvement of the Foundation and Management of the Schools have been under the consideration of the Charity Commissioners, and an improved Scheme is likely to be adopted.

The appointment will be made subject to the Buildings and Property being taken possession of and sold, and the School carried on until new buildings are provided, in temporary premises, and also subject to any new Scheme to be sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners as to the future endowments, government, and management of the school.

The Candidate appointed must be prepared to enter upon his duties on the 1st day of October next.

Further information, with Regulations under which the Master will hold his appointment, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Applications (stating age and qualifications, with testimonials, to be signed by the undersigned (marked "grammar School"), on or before the 17th day of September next.

By Order. C. S. TODD, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Hull, 19th August, 1878.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will begin on TUESDAY, October 1st. The Clinical Practice of the Hospital comprises a Service of 710 beds, inclusive of 34 Beds for Convalescents at Highgate.

Students can reside within the Hospital Walls, subject to the College regulations.

For all particulars concerning either the Hospital or College, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, at his House, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, each of the value of 100l., and one of 50l., will be offered for OPEN COMPETITION on SEPTEMBER 25th. One of these of 100l. is limited to Candidates under 25 years of age; the other to Candidates under 21 years of age.

Subjects:—Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics.

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ENGLISH BIBLE. Rev. J. H. Blunt.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE. James A. H. Murray, LL.D.
ENGLISH LITERATURE. T. Arnold.
ENGRAVING. P. G. Hamerton.
ENNIS. Prof. Sellar.
ENTAIL. W. C. Smith.
EPHEMERIDE. R. M. Lauchlan.
EPHESIANS. Prof. Milligan.
EPHESUS. Percy Gardner.
EPICURUS. W. Wallace, LL.D.
EPILEPSY. Dr. A. Beck.
EPISCOPACY. Rev. Precentor Venables.
EPITAPH. W. Browning Smith.
EQUATION. Prof. Cayley.
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ERIGENA. Prof. Adamson.
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ESKIMO. Robert Brown, Ph.D.
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ETRURIA. A. S. Murray and Dr. W. Deecke.
EUBCEA. Rev. H. F. Tozer.
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EVAPORATION. W. Garnett.
EVE. Prof. Robertson Smith.
EVIDENCE. Edmund Robertson.
EVOLUTION. Prof. Huxley and James Sully.
EXAMINATIONS. Rev. Henry Latham.
EXCHANGE. Robert Somers.
EXCHEQUER. E. Robertson.
EXHIBITIONS. John Small.
EXPLOSIVES. Major W. H. Warrell.
EYCK. J. A. Crowe.
EYE. Prof. M. Kendrick.
EZEKIEL. Rev. J. Sutherland Black.
FABLE. Francis Storr.
FACTORY ACTS. E. Robertson.
FAIR. John Macdonald.
FAIRFAX. R. Carruthers, LL.D.
FAIRIES. Walter Hephworth.

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CONTENTS.

MORISON'S LIFE OF GIBBON	PAGE
BONWICK'S EGYPTIAN BELIEF AND MODERN THOUGHT	229
TOLSTOY'S COSMOS	230
HILDA AMONG THE BROKEN GODS	231
POETS OF A DAY	232
ELANUS AND SIR THOMAS MORE	233
THE EPISTLE OF BARNABAS	234
GANNEAU'S L'AUTENTICITÉ DU SAINT-SÉPULCHRE	234
DE GUBERNATIS'S SAVITRI	235
HAUG'S ESSAYS ON LANGUAGE, &c., OF THE PARSIS	235
ANDREW'S INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS	236
NOVELS OF THE WEEK	237
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	238—239
SHAKSPEARE NOTES; AN EARLY ACCOUNT OF CYPRUS; THE 'INFERNO,' CANTO 33; PROF. BONAMY PRICE AND MR. MILL; THE DEATH WARRANT OF CHARLES THE FIRST	239—242
LITERARY GOSSIP	242—244
SCIENCE—J. C. BUCKNILL'S HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS; LIBRARY TABLE; THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN; GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES; THE EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT; GOSSIP	244—246
FINE ARTS—CHIEFF'S OLD ENGLISH PLATE; ALCOCK'S ART AND ART INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN; LIBRARY TABLE; THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WIRBECH; ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY; LEGEND ON ENGLISH GOLD NOBLES; GOSSIP	246—251
MUSIC—GOSSIP	251—252
DRAMA—BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN; GOSSIP	252—253

LITERATURE

Gibbon. By James Cotter Morison, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE life of an historian is generally uneventful, for his time is necessarily occupied in study, and it is seldom that the student is fitted either for social or political life. Gibbon was no exception to this rule, though the measured cadence of his 'Autobiography' leads us to suppose that it contains more than it really does. Mr. Morison had no easy task before him when he undertook to remove Gibbon's life from its familiar trappings and bring him before us in a modern dress. He had no easy task in endeavouring to estimate Gibbon's qualities, and to determine the value of his work. The historian differs from the man of letters in the important point that he cannot hope so far to transfuse his matter with his style as to secure for it an abiding recognition. Men's ideas and opinions change as generations pass on; but they do not change so much as to deprive of interest to posterity the perfect expression of any opinions or views which once have been vital. But the historian deals with facts, not with ideas, and the point of view from which each generation regards the facts of past history changes continually. Histories soon pass out of date, and the book that was hailed with applause on its appearance is, in the next generation, remembered only by the student who uses it as a quarry of old-fashioned erudition.

Gibbon is the one English historian to whom this does not apply, and Gibbon's biographer has to show how this exceptional position has arisen. Mr. Morison ascribes it mainly to Gibbon's pictorial insight into his subject and entire devotion to it.

"Gibbon's private opinions may have been what they will, but he has approved his high title to the character of a historian by keeping them well in abeyance. When he turned his eyes to the past and viewed it with intense gaze, he was absorbed in the spectacle, his peculiar prejudices were hushed, he thought only of the object before him and of reproducing it as well as he could. This is not the common opinion, but, nevertheless, a great deal can be said to support it."

Mr. Morison takes two crucial instances by which to test this view—the Emperor Julian and the chapters on the Early Christians.

He points out that Gibbon's hostility to Christianity has not led him to make a hero of Julian or blinded him to his weaknesses, while at the same time he has escaped the more insidious danger of an intellectual contempt for one who struggled to bring about a reaction and failed in the attempt. Here Gibbon's historic vision stood him in good stead, and it did so because he was dealing with a matter which presented itself pictorially before him. In dealing with the early Christians Gibbon's impartiality failed him, because he was dealing with a number of small tendencies and obscure events, which had their root deep in the emotional nature of man, of which Gibbon possessed little himself, and with which he had small sympathy. Mr. Morison does not venture to put forward, as a cause for Gibbon's unworthy treatment of the early Church, its lack of pictorial interest. Yet thereby he might have strengthened his own case, and might have explained other points in which he mourns over Gibbon's failure. He regrets Gibbon's want of "generalised and synthetic views," his "limited conception of society, and of the multitudinous forces which mould and modify it"; that is, his deficiency in sociological interests. But this, which Mr. Morison ranks as the chief of Gibbon's defects, is the real source of his strength. It is just the philosophic side of history which is continually changing, and the sociological speculations which satisfy one generation will seem bald and insufficient to the next. No doubt many of the advanced thinkers and complacent philosophers of Gibbon's age regarded his chapters on the Early Church as the most valuable portion of his book when it first appeared. All the philosophic parts of Gibbon, all his generalizations, require at the present day large alterations. The very subject of his book, 'The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' is now seen to be inadequately conceived. Great results which developed slowly, institutions which slowly grew, Gibbon has failed to understand aright. The real nature of the process of the decay of the fabric of the Roman Empire, the importance of the Byzantine Empire, the greatness of the designs of Charles the Great—these are conspicuous instances of subjects which Gibbon has failed to appreciate. But the stately march of events profoundly moved him, and he could rise with every crisis as it came. He dismisses in a perfunctory chapter the labours of succeeding dynasties at Byzantium for six centuries; but the final fall of the city awakes his sympathy and calls forth his eloquence. Gibbon is not philosophic, is not profound, but he has a keen eye for the chief features of history, and the grandeur of the outward aspect of events attracts him so irresistibly that he sinks himself at once, and stands to one side that the magnificent pageant may pass by.

It may seem a melancholy conclusion, but it is inevitable, that in proportion as historical writing becomes philosophic, or tries to penetrate into the causes of events, it sacrifices its claim to literary permanence. The scientific historian of our own days will share the same fate as other scientific discoverers: his discoveries will be remembered, and his work will be taken as the point of departure for a new investigator, whose fame

will eclipse his predecessor's memory. But Gibbon's stately narrative is not likely to be surpassed, and even in points of detail it is marvellous to note how true his instinct has been, and how many things he has mentioned incidentally which other men's writings bring into greater prominence, but which, when once seen, are found to be adequately and proportionately treated by Gibbon. It is not too much to say that other histories only make Gibbon more luminous without superseding him; with fuller knowledge ourselves we find more contained in Gibbon's pages.

In writing the life of Gibbon it is impossible to make him out a hero, nor has Mr. Morison tried to do so. It is also almost impossible to condense Gibbon's 'Autobiography,' and there is little to add to it. Gibbon was deficient in the emotional elements of character, which are the chief causes that render a man attractive to others. In spite of his great ability, he did not shine in society. His utterances were never spontaneous, and he could only produce after study and reflection. In politics he never professed to feel any interest. His parliamentary career was prompted only by selfish motives, and his political judgments are singularly devoid of insight. Gibbon was not a great man, but he had great and rare qualities. It is rare to find an author content with one book. The greatness of conception which enabled Gibbon to form the design of his work, and the feeling of self-respect which strengthened him to carry it out with thoroughness, these are the most striking qualities of the man and of the book alike. Mr. Morison has executed well a delicate task in holding the balance fairly towards Gibbon. It is as an historian that Mr. Morison judges him, and he pleads that much may be forgiven him for his self-devotion to one great labour.

"If the 'Decline and Fall' has no superior in historical literature, it is not solely in consequence of Gibbon's profound learning, wide survey, and masterly grasp of his subject. With wise discretion he subordinated himself to his task. The life of Gibbon is the less interesting, but his work remains monumental and supreme."

Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought. By James Bonwick, F.R.G.S. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE question of Egyptian creed is not one to be clearly determined by a modern compilation; and although Mr. Bonwick has with considerable skill and great diligence raked into his readable volume all the flowers and weeds of opinions about Egyptian belief, the subject requires deeper and more original research. The first thing to be done is to ascertain what the Egyptian thought, and then to determine his metaphysical speculations about the Deity, future state, nature of man, and his destiny. To a confiding public the speculations of Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Dufen, and others, may appear delightful, if not true; but a resuscitated mummy, to judge from his tablets and papyri, would without doubt dismiss the whole with a silent smile.

Although some attention has been paid to Egyptian mythology, and more than Mr. Bonwick seems to have mastered, the deeper points of it have not been reached, and even the outward and visible signs and functions of the leading, much less inferior, deities are im-

perfectly known. The belief, too, varied at different periods; the earliest age had a simple and material faith, the later expanded, in accordance with the progress of ideas and contact with other religions, the primitive symbols. There is a great difference between the Ammon of the twelfth dynasty and the Ammon of Darius, the Ptah of Cheops and the Ptah of Cleopatra, the Hades of the Pyramids and the Elysian Fields of the times of the Ptolemies. A really critical inquirer would pass the mythology through a sieve and winnow away the chaff of modern ideas. No doubt the study of comparative mythology is very fascinating; the general reader is dazzled with Ammon and Zeus, Brahma and Thor, and the one God all pounded into the same composition, but rises bewildered, and asks what it all means. For the truth of generalities after all must depend on the accuracy of particulars and the exhaustive attention of instances; without these the deductions are idle guesses, and the comparisons idle delusions. At every page the audacity of assertions which come from unknown sources prevents all criticism, because any writer may make statements equally unfounded and quite as unacceptable.

It is not to be denied that the Egyptian symbolism had an underlying mystical or esoteric explanation; the religious works occasionally give it, but then the Egyptian explanations are quite different from the fanciful interpretations of unauthorized interpreters. This ought to curb the imagination which attributes reasons à discrétion to types and symbols with which it is really unacquainted. If the science of mythology was as precise as the physical sciences, or even linguistic science, it would be impossible for such notions to be entertained. But the progress of interpretation alone renders it out of the question to indulge in the vagaries of Bryant or Creuzer.

The Egyptian priests of eighteen centuries before Christ have been supposed to leave their mantles to a laical priesthood of eighteen centuries after, and to have possessed by anticipation the scientific knowledge, the religious thought, and the ethical and mental philosophy of the present day. Once for all let it be clearly understood that monotheism was not the religion of Egypt; that the gods were only bigger men; that they had wives, sisters-in-law, and children, that they ate and drank, walked and talked, fought and stabbed, hated and loved, infused or transmigrated their souls into sacred animals, and were by no means the prototype of the Greek, the Hebrew, or the Christian sole Deity. The so-called triad, or Egyptian trinity, was really a tetrad, into which two females, the prolific and sterile, entered and took their places, and was more removed from the Christian Trinity than certain Greek myths. Horus and Seth were not the antitypes of Christ and the devil, nor the Apis worship the origin of Christianity. All proof of such derivation is absent. The star Sirius was not the dog-star in Egyptian thought; its very name had no connexion with a dog, but meant the "triangle," and by the triangle the point or cosmic "adjustment" of the heaven and earth. Star-worship can hardly be said to have prevailed in Egypt, but pyramids, obelisks, and sphinxes were adored. As to the Messiah and Logos worship, there is no distinct trace of that doctrine. Similarities to

the Logos may be found in Thoth, and to the resurrection in Osiris, but it does not follow that the Jews directly derived such notions from Egypt. They floated at a later period over the whole Semitic world. As to the symbols and their explanations, they must have been obtained from some later and unsound authority. The wheel is not represented, nor is the shell; a parasol or fly-flap meant the "shade," whatever that may signify, nor does the panther's skin on a pole mean "celestial."

As the author has used to a great extent foreign works, there is some want of the reduction of names to one standard of transliteration, but they are not important, and in Oriental studies there is a kind of chronic rebellion against uniformity. The derivations, too, are not all admitted, and there is some confusion in the unconscious appearance of one deity under two separate names, as Atmu and Nofre Atmu, Emphé and Anhur. Had Mr. Bonwick read the works of Brugsch-Bey and the pages of the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, instead of following writers who muddle and meddle with Egyptian mythology, he might have made his book more instructive. To those, however, who feel interested in Egyptian belief and comparative mythology the book may prove attractive, for if truth lies in a well it is a very dry one.

The Cossacks: a Tale of the Caucasus in 1852.

By Count Leo Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Eugene Schuyler. (New York, Scribners.)

COUNT TOLSTOY'S story of 'The Cossacks' contains a number of striking pictures of unfamiliar scenes peopled by strange inhabitants. It is easy to believe that the work has gained a great popularity in Russia. Readers who are as little acquainted as most Russians are with mountains, must ever find a special charm in descriptions of such scenery as the Caucasus can offer, especially when the describer is so skilled a literary artist as Count Tolstoy. In the time of the Emperor Nicholas, moreover, the Caucasus possessed a special attraction for Russian minds, derived from the contrast between the wild free life led there and the tameness of existence at home under a paternal despotism. This contrast became less striking after the complete subjugation of the Caucasus, and the relaxation in Russia of the bonds by which, until the accession of Alexander II., the Russians, serf-owners as well as serfs, were bound. But in 1852, the date of the incidents related in Count Tolstoy's novel, it was still in full force. The comparison he has drawn, however, is between the artificial and purposeless life led by Russians of the upper class, and the simple, natural life not of the Mohammedan mountaineers, but of their Christian neighbours, the Grebna Cossacks, the descendants of a colony of "Old Believers," who fled from Russia centuries ago. The contrast between the two forms of existence is impressed upon the reader's attention by means of the effect which it produces upon the mind of the hero of the story, an impulsive young Russian of the upper class, who suddenly gives up the frivolous life he has been leading at Moscow, and enrolls himself as a cadet in the army of the Caucasus. Before reaching his destination, his mind is full of ideas of "Amalat Beks, Circassian girls, mountains, precipices, fearful

torrents, and dangers." When he gets there he finds that these are not the characteristics of the part of the country in which he is quartered. The mountains, indeed, are near enough to form a noble background to the picture, and the mountaineers are to be found and fought with during the expeditions which take place from time to time. But what daily meets his eyes and influences his thoughts is the simple, vigorous life of the Cossacks among whom he is thrown, and with whom he sometimes feels inclined to spend the rest of his days.—

"Here there are no dark-brown steeds, or precipices, or Amalat Beks, or heroes and villains," he thought. 'People live as Nature lives: they die and are born, get married, others are born; they fight, drink, eat, enjoy themselves, and die; and there are no special conditions, except those unchangeable ones which Nature has set to the sun, the grass, to animals and trees. Other laws they do not have.' And, for that reason, these people, in comparison with himself, seemed excellent, strong, and free; and when he looked at them he felt ashamed and sad."

These people whom Olenin admires so much are by no means inclined to look upon ordinary Russians with favour, regarding them, indeed, as mere contemptible tobacco smokers, and he at first finds himself isolated in the village in which he is quartered. After a time, however, he makes friends with a few individuals, who are chosen by the author as representatives of certain Cossack types. One is the wily, hardy, drunken old sportsman Eroshka; another is the reckless, dashing, conceited young *jigit* or bravo, Lukashka. But the most interesting of his new acquaintances is Marianka, the daughter of the Cossack cornet in whose house he lodges—a maiden whose flashing eyes and wild looks and lithe form, discernible within the pink shirt which constitutes the whole of her indoor costume, soon produce a great effect upon the impressionable heart of the Russian visitor. At first, however, he gives himself up entirely to the attractions of the chase, being introduced by Uncle Eroshka to the neighbouring forests, in which he finds numbers of pheasants, wild boars, and deer. The gnats are still more numerous, but Olenin soon becomes accustomed to them:—

"It even seemed to him that if there were not this atmosphere of gnats surrounding him on all sides, this paste of gnats, which rolled up under his hands or his sweaty face, and this itching over his whole body, the forest would have lost for him its character and its charm."

To Lukashka he gives a horse, thereby winning the good-will but exciting the suspicions of that dashing young hero, whose remarkable exploit of shooting an Abrek who is swimming across the river is rewarded with a cross by the government. And at first he takes a brotherly interest in Lukashka's courtship of Marianka, but he soon finds himself constantly following her about with looks of more than fraternal fondness:—

"He delighted in seeing how freely and gracefully she bent over; how her pink shirt, which was her only clothing, draped itself over her breast and along her muscular legs; how, when she straightened herself up, the outlines of her heaving bosom were strongly marked under her tightly drawn shirt; how her narrow feet, shod in old red slippers, stood firmly on the ground without losing their form; how her strong arms, with sleeves rolled up, straining the muscles angrily, as

it were, threw the hoe; and how her deep black eyes looked sometimes at him."

One of his fellow-officers invites the girls of the village to a party at his quarters, and there Olenin meets Marianka and kisses her (kissing being a custom of the country), and soon begins to think of nothing else but her wild, fascinating beauty. She and Lukashka become betrothed lovers, but yet Olenin cannot refrain from constantly watching her as she plucks the ripe clusters of grapes at the vintage, follows the cattle afield or unharnesses them in the twilight, or wanders by moonlight around the courtyard and garden. At length one evening, when he finds himself alone with her, "senselessly tender words" flow fast from his lips "of themselves, without any control or volition of his," and he asks her to marry him. "But what shall we do with Lukashka?" she answers, and then flies barefooted from his embrace. The next evening, when he renews his suit, declaring that he will enrol himself among the Cossacks, and settle down in the village, and live there all his days if only she will be his wife, she listens quietly to his ardent speeches, and when he asks her,—"Do you love me? Tell me, for God's sake"; she replies, "Why should I not love you? You are not crooked." And then, "laughing and pressing his hand with her firm and muscular fingers," she goes on to say, "How white, how very soft and white your hands are! just like clotted cream!"

The next day Olenin intends to make a formal proposal for her hand, and to let all the village know that Marianka has accepted him. But he finds an unusual excitement in the street, and learns that several Circassians have been found concealed in the reeds not far from the station, and that the Cossacks are setting out to attack them. He accompanies the party, although it is plain that his presence is not desired, and so he is enabled to witness the heroism of Lukashka and his companions. They push before them a cart laden with hay, and from behind it shoot at the mountaineers, who, knowing they cannot escape, have tied themselves together with straps, knee to knee, and have begun to sing their death-song. The Cossacks succeed in killing them all, but Lukashka is severely wounded. After his return to the village Olenin seeks Marianka, and finds her alone in the cellar, with tears in her eyes. He asks what is the matter with her, and she replies, in a hoarse and deep voice, that "they have been killing Cossacks; that is what is the matter." He asks whether she means Lukashka, and she replies, "Go away, I don't want you"; and on his expostulating she brings his courtship abruptly to an end. "Go away, you hateful man!" cried the girl, stamping on the ground, and moving towards him with a threatening look. Such disgust, hatred, and anger were expressed on her face, that Olenin suddenly understood that he had nothing to hope for."

So he takes a final farewell of the village. Eroshka weeps over him, drinks freely at his expense, and asks and obtains a gun as a parting gift. When his carriage drives off, Olenin turns round to take his last glance at the home he is quitting. "Uncle Eroshka was talking with Marianka, evidently about his own affairs; and neither the old man nor the girl paid the slightest attention to him."

And so the story ends. It is to be pre-

sumed that Marianka married Lukashka, who made her work for him, and beat her whenever he was drunk—that is to say, frequently. Mr. Schuyler says in his Preface that he hopes his translation "may contribute its little to the better knowledge and understanding, not only of the Russians, but of the most maligned and misunderstood portion of them—the Cossacks." In this it may succeed, though it is not very likely to convey to English readers a very favourable impression of Cossack life. The Cossacks, as depicted by Count Tolstoy, seem to have few merits beyond those of good looks, courage, and independence. But the author deserves all the more credit for having described those children of nature as they really are. If it were only for this reason, the work, for an acquaintance with which we are indebted to Mr. Schuyler, would deserve to be studied. But it deals with so unfamiliar and so picturesque a region, and it brings vividly before the eyes of its readers so strange a form of life, such singular specimens of human nature, the whole portrayed with so much artistic skill, that it is well worthy of being widely read.

Hilda among the Broken Gods. By the Author of 'Olrig Grange.' (Glasgow, Maclehose.)

THE author of 'Olrig Grange' seems profoundly impressed with the feeling that "the time is out of joint," and if he makes no claim to be the person whose duty it is to set it right, he does his best to lay his finger on the various dislocations which he finds. In his two previous poems he dealt with evils arising out of our modern social system; the point now to be illustrated is one belonging rather to the intellectual life in its current development. That is to say, it is one which current modes of thought are likely to raise more frequently than has for many generations been the case, at least in England; but it is by no means a new one in the history of human society. St. Paul long ago foresaw the probability that among the Corinthians of his day, mentally as acute, physically as luxurious, as modern Parisians, there would arise many cases in which while either husband or wife adhered to the new faith, the other partner would be hindered from accepting a doctrine which was no less "foolishness" to the Greek mind than possible discomfort to the Greek body. The apostle applies to the dilemma his universal solvent—mutual forbearance, or, as he elsewhere calls it in the chapter which contains the kernel of his ethical teaching, charity. Now that the new faith has become the old, and has to undergo criticism no less acute and far more powerfully armed than any which the Corinthians of St. Paul's time could apply, the same domestic complication is pretty sure to arise, and, unless alleviated by the method which he recommends, to give occasion for much domestic misery. Such in brief is the lesson which the troubles of Hilda Maxwell and her husband are designed to teach. He is a poet, she a woman. It is a curious question why the women who are most attractive to men should in almost every instance be those who are most deficient in the very mental qualities by virtue of which in themselves men are attracted to, or, as the phrase is, "fall in love with," women. How very few women of adult age really are sentimentally, as

opposed to intellectually, affected by poetry! And of those that are, what a small proportion possess that indefinable charm for men which has had, and always will have, so mighty an influence in shaping the fortunes of mankind! At any rate the Hilda of the story is exactly the person whom by all experience we should expect a poet to marry. She is pious, practical, and somewhat jealous; he no less lax in religious than in financial matters, and though he is *insouciant* rather than irritable, it is with that *insouciance* which irritable people often display in the presence of a nature only somewhat more easy to irritate than their own. The story is told after a favourite fashion of the author's, in monologues assigned to the principal characters, so that we get each person's view of the circumstances. It is arranged, not unskillfully, so as to make us sympathize now with the husband, now with the wife, in the various stages of mutual misunderstanding; though on the whole we cannot but think that the harder measure is dealt to the former. When he records how for all response to his attempt at showing her "the poetry that lay in all the rich and wondrous life that compassed us about," she pleaded that

— she could not keep the garden, if I would have every bed

Free for birds and beasts and creatures to write poetry about.

It was nice to hear the throbbles answering on the evening breeze,

And to watch the short, sharp rushes of the black-bird on the lawn;

But there would not be a cherry left upon the loaded trees,

And the pence were black with cawing rooks about the early dawn,

we sympathize with his feelings; and her own remark,

I am not quite sure what he means, but I know he is lax about money,

reveals the depth of good common-sense with which the unlucky poet had to reckon. There is, however, one direction, and one only, in which the average woman allows herself to sentimentalize. Hilda indicates it very simply:—

I do not know that I care for poems—though hymns are sweet.

Here is the root of bitterness. She has been brought up a strict Calvinist, in a form of faith of all others the most repugnant to an easy-going, free-thinking poet; and though she appears afterwards to adopt some form of High Churchism, she is made—with perhaps a little want of attention to probabilities on the part of the author—to take the line of extreme asceticism. The original rift which was opened when she first discovered the laxity of her husband's religious views is widened by the visit of an old school friend, a young lady of a singularly disagreeable nature and ultra-materialistic opinions. She flatters the poet with partly genuine, but mainly affected appreciation and sympathy, coming between husband and wife in the way that of all others is most exasperating to a woman; and even when she is turned out, as inevitably happens after a time, the breach remains. Here our sympathies are with Hilda; but not so in the next stage of the growing estrangement. Her husband finds her in converse with a preaching blacksmith, who acts as revivalist to the village; and though he does not hasten the man's departure, he allows him

to leave the house in a heavy storm. The unlucky "evangelist" is killed by lightning, and Hilda, very unfairly as it seems to us, chooses to look on her husband as responsible for his death. Finally, the "unequal yoke" is broken, for want of a few words of reconciliation, which each is too proud to speak, and Hilda departs to be a nurse in some undefined war. She intends, indeed, to return, but fever interposes, and the husband and wife never meet again. It will be seen that there are the elements of a pathetic story enough here, and it loses nothing in the telling. The author has already shown that he possesses a remarkable command of metre; and we have before remarked on the ingenuity with which he keeps our sympathy suspended between the two actors in the drama. He is, we think, rather too much inclined to throw the blame on the husband. The moral to be drawn is indeed the importance of unselfishness; but we cannot agree that Hilda displays this quality in deserting her husband, because she is perplexed and distressed by his opinions. "Let her not leave him," is the better counsel, and involves the higher form of unselfishness. Moreover, as two people who really care for each other cannot always go on misjudging each other, it is that which in the end is most likely to restore their happiness.

POETS OF A DAY.

- Sea Songs.* By W. C. Bennett. (Chapman & Hall.)
A Handful of Honeysuckle. By A. Mary F. Robinson. (Kegan Paul & Co.)
Among the Flowers, and other Poems. By F. W. Bourdillon. (Marcus Ward & Co.)
Feuilemorte, and other Poems. By Percy Gordon. (Longmans & Co.)
Plays and Poems. By R. J. Gilman. (E. Faithfull.)
Berthold, and other Poems. By Meta Orred. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THERE is a celebrated saying of Macaulay's that though "in an enlightened age" there may be but little poetry, there will be "abundance of verses." If this be a sufficient test of an enlightened age, we have reason to be satisfied with our enlightenment. The verse writers were never more busy. They are the Ephemeriæ of literature. They have their day, and cease to be. They do little good, but they do no harm, and soon vanish into air. If the critic handle them too critically, or too sternly, it is like breaking butterflies upon the wheel, whereas he may even get some momentary pleasure as they go glancing by.

Not one of the volumes before us, probably not a single poem from any of them, has a likelihood of living. It is just possible that among Dr. Bennett's 'Sea Songs' some one or two may escape immediate death; but, if so, it will be a fortunate chance indeed. Such survival of the fittest will be due to the particular song being set to vigorous music, and being taken up by the patriots of a music-hall. It may then, possibly, find its way to a barrel organ, and in time—who knows?—be appreciated by the "forecastle audience" for whom it was intended; and really in their way Dr. Bennett's 'Sea Songs' show good imitative work, and are certainly a great improvement on the 'Songs for Sailors' which he published a few years ago. We have fewer

of those sentimentalisms and grand phrases, which would be too much for the most magnificent tar of a melo-drama. There is more vigour about most of these new songs, though we still occasionally come across expressions that are stilted and lines that halt. He must be a clever sailor who could sing—

Are we changed from what we were?

No,—we're all our fathers' sons;

Their deeds our pulses stir;

Through our veins their great blood runs.

The second line is ambiguous, the third inflated, and the fourth, which was meant for a trochaic line, is hopelessly lame and unmusical. From another poem, on 'Salt Junk,' we must extract another curiosity:—

Tough prog makes tough hearts, so the truth do I miss

When I guess sailors' toughness is perhaps got from this?

Landsmen thrive on soft meat, so they're soft in the face

And heart, but us sailors land nerves would disgrace;
 For work, fight, or foundering we're fit from the hunk
 We daily delight in of good break-jaw junk.

What an ironical dog an old sea-dog is on occasion! His morals, too, we gather, have improved since Dibdin's days, and his language altogether leaves little to be desired. We give no specimen of the best of these songs, for we cannot make up our mind which the best may be, or if there is any best among them. The music-hall and the fore-castle must decide.

To pass from Dr. Bennett's 'Sea Songs' to Miss Robinson's 'Handful of Honeysuckle' is like passing from the scents of a sea-port to the perfumed air—not of a country lane, but —of a boudoir. These Honeysuckles are flowers of strangely artificial growth, but they are carefully chosen and skilfully arranged. They have an air of refinement and of fashionable culture about them, and are, indeed, as little like the common honeysuckle as can well be imagined. They are more akin to the lilies or tuberoses, or other flowers of heavy scent, that often grow in the gardens of Mr. Rossetti or of Mr. Morris. Here is the characteristic opening of a poem called 'Queen Rosalys':—

Queen Rosalys was in her tower,

(And hey but she was fair!)

Her mouth was red as any flower,

And soft her voice as a summer shower.

(But 'ware my bird and beware.)

Queen Rosalys look'd east and west,

(Red rose and lily rare),

She sought the lover she loved best,

She gave her shining eyes no rest.

(Fine flowers cover a snare.)

And so the poem goes on for several pages; so that each of these precious refrains appears some fifteen times. Let us commend to Miss Robinson's notice a certain ballad of C. S. C.'s, in which a similar refrain is managed with equal delicacy. Here is a verse:—

The farmer's daughter hath soft brown hair;

(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)

And I met with a ballad, I can't say where,

Which wholly consisted of lines like these.

But there are innumerable other little affectations and fantasies gathered in with this 'Handful of Honeysuckle.'—

Sing oh, the flowers in Paradise,

Rose, lily, and girsaele!

In all the fields of Paradise

Every flower is a soul.

And again:—

On the topmost branch of the Tree of Life,

There hung a ripe red apple,

The angels singing underneath

All praised its crimson dapple.

And the angels play at ball with it, and it tumbles over "Heaven's edge," and an old priest calls it (what it probably was) "a battered apple." What the meaning of all this is we cannot guess, and the moral is quite beyond us. Still there are quaint picturesque touches every here and there in these poems which recall the touches of early poets; but their work was simple and unconscious, while this is altogether fantastic and unreal. No amount of care in the execution (and there is much care and some poetic feeling) compensates for this unreality.

Mr. Bourdillon's 'Among the Flowers' is—what Miss Robinson's volume is not—singularly uninteresting. On the other hand, there is a fair command of metre, some subtlety of thought, and much purity of tone. There are verses to lilies, to wood sorrel, to roses, to forget-me-nots, and other flowers, and a collection of miscellaneous poems on all sorts of subjects, in which a thin conceit is laboriously beaten into shape. A single stanza from a little song to 'The Chestnut Tree' will show what Mr. Bourdillon can do. The lines are rather pretty in their way, and are as favourable a specimen as anything we can quote,—but a single stanza is quite enough:—

Bare and brown was the chestnut tree,
 When he went, my lover, away from me;
 But under the branches brown and bare,
 He promised again to meet me there.

Bud and blossom, sweet chestnut tree!
 And bring my lover again to me!

The dedication of Mr. Gordon's 'Feuilemorte' half disarms the critic. There is a sadness in its tone, which reminds us of what Millevoye felt when he found

Le bocage était sans mystère,
 Le rossignol était sans voix.

And all through these poems there is something of the same sad strain, recalling a happier past and looking forward to a darker future. The feeling seems genuine enough, and though the expression of it is sometimes inadequate and the metre sometimes faulty, there are tenderness and pathos in many of the verses. On the other hand, there is a deficiency in strength and in artistic finish, which possibly may be corrected should Mr. Gordon write another volume.

'Guzman the Good,' which is "a tragedy," and 'The Secretary,' which is "a play," are hardly likely to interest many readers; but we almost prefer them to Mr. Gilman's 'Miscellaneous Poems.' The tragedy and the play, which are built on old-fashioned models, have rather amused us, but no possible amusem^t it can be extracted from the other poems. They are tiresome to a degree. The author seems to have emigrated, and he writes about the sea and England as it is fitting an emigrant should write. A very few lines will show Mr. Gilman's calibre; here are some about 'The Stormy Petrel':—

Old Ocean's butterfly!

Fragile as flow'ret;

Thy light wing need not fear

Storms should o'erpower it;

Man in his stoutest ships

Quakes at the weather

That from thy plumage soft

Stealeth no feather.

And then for the moral:

So may a woman seem

Weak, light, and bending;

Yet if the mad storm come—

and so on to the end.

'Berthold, and other Poems,' by Meta Orred, are well intended and occasionally well constructed; but they are terribly deficient in accurate thought, and they are constructions and not growths. There is scarcely a page without some egregious fault.

Take this for instance:—

The leaping falchions bite and spring,
And writhe in liquid murder.

What a "derangement" of epithets and verbs it all is!

Or take this as a specimen of false imagery:

As evening lights
Upon the snow,
My life shall like
A ruby glow;
My dead heart like
A gentian blow
At eventide
When I lie low.

Here is part of 'A Litany' sung by a "Semi-chorus of Earth-Spirits":—

Lost! lost! lost! lost! a human Soul.
Toll!
Toll! toll!
Toll! toll! toll!
Toll!

Whirl on, thou mortal soul,
Thro' mist of sin and dole.

After this, it will be difficult to persuade our readers that there are, nevertheless, several small poems in this volume which may be read with some little pleasure—once.

The Colloquies of Erasmus. Translated by N. Bailey. Edited, with Notes, by the Rev. E. Johnson, M.A. 2 vols. (Reeves & Turner.)

The Praise of Folly. Translated from the Latin of Erasmus, with Explanatory Notes, by James Copner, M.A., Vicar of Elstow. (Williams & Norgate.)

Philomorus: Notes on the Latin Poems of Sir Thomas More. Second Edition. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. JOHNSON'S is a handsome book, and if paper, type, and outside cover are enough to satisfy the book-buying public, then these two volumes "ought to be in every gentleman's library." But that is all that can be said for it. It may be doubted whether any edition of the 'Colloquies' was needed; whether any one who cares to read them would care to read them in an English translation; whether of English translations Bailey's is the best; but there is no doubt at all that Mr. Johnson has no single qualification for editing, we will not say the 'Colloquies,' but anything that Erasmus ever wrote.

About half of the first of these handsome volumes is neither more nor less than a collection of elementary dialogues, for the use of boys beginning to learn Latin, and was actually written with no other object than to help children in picking up Latin phrases; and yet stuff like this is gravely translated and offered to the world as literature, printed on toned paper, and arrayed in purple and fine linen—to sell!

Sir Roger L'Estrange's selections from the 'Colloquies' have a merit of their own, and if they were reprinted in an attractive form they might perhaps find some readers among those whose interest in the "Oxford Reformers" has been awakened of late by Mr. Seebohn; but Mr. Johnson must not undertake the work of editing them or anything else where com-

mon sense and some small knowledge of literary history are needed. This gentleman's notes are pitiable. The trumpy foot-notes to the little Amsterdam edition of the 'Colloquies,' printed 1635, seem to have been laid under contribution, and to these Mr. Johnson has added some "padding" of his own. How silly these may be inferred from the following, taken at random:—

"Both cock and cuckoo are imitative (onomatopoeic) (*sic*) words, from the throat-sounds emitted by those birds. The Greek has a verb κοκκῶ (Latin, *coccysare*), which applies to the note of both."

"Natural Rock. Lit. 'living rock,' which meant natural, in the sense of being unwrought or unremoved. But the epithet seems to point back to the ancient belief in the growth of stones." (!)

"... a Horse's tail is pluck'd off by single Hairs. . . . The story is told of an ancient captain, &c. . . ."

Mr. Johnson's foible is omniscience, and yet he does not seem to know that the "ancient captain's" name was Sertorius.

"Paula and Eustochium. . . . Two examples of learned female saints. The former is said to have been taught Latin by Jerome."

We wish we could speak in a more complimentary way of Mr. Copner's translation of 'The Praise of Folly' than we have spoken of Mr. Johnson's volumes. Unfortunately there is little to choose between the two editors. In both cases the paper and print are sumptuous, but there the merit of Mr. Copner's book likewise ends. Whatever beauties there are in the 'Encomium Morie,' they are simply incapable of being represented in any translation; the playful grace and lightness of touch, the ease and fluency of the style, the sly puns and delicate tossing about of quotation and allusion—these constitute its charm, and these gave it the immense popularity which it acquired on its first appearance. To try and represent all this in English is to court certain failure. There is not stuff enough in Erasmus's brochure to bear reproduction. It was not what Erasmus said so much as his way of saying it which earned him the applause of his contemporaries and made him the popular writer he was. Unhappily there are always those who live with the one and only purpose of dragging from the shades those who once lived in the sunlight, and who seem to believe that "once a hero always a hero." Such *diletanti* never can be brought to understand that many a man achieves a certain greatness just because he is not greater than his age, but only its best spokesman; to resuscitate such celebrities is to do them an injustice, and to dress them up in any language but their own is a two-fold injustice. The Dutch Voltaire, if he is to live at all, must live as a Latinist—as the great Latinist of the sixteenth century. Students of the history or literature of that age will certainly not thank Mr. Copner for his English translation. No one else will thank him for the notes with which he has defaced it.

"Since the former edition of the present work was laid before the public," says the author of 'Philomorus,' "nearly forty years have now elapsed. It was the growth of an early summer, and at the creeping in of chill October the revision of it has been taken in hand, there being added also sundry memoranda which had been jotted down in the interval."

From this it appears that what was in the first instance the result of some research when

the writer was young has, according to his judgment, been rendered more complete in his old age.

The book is a curious book, and contains some curious out-of-the-way information. Mr. Marsden is a genuine hero-worshipper, and has done what very few living men are at all likely to do, viz., read carefully all Sir Thomas More's poems again and again. Of course, too, he has read all that has been written about More—all, that is, that has been printed (for there is no appearance or even pretence of anything like original research); but with every disposition to speak kindly of one whose book displays so many evidences of a gentle and generous nature, and of that literary sobriety and earnestness which unhappily is getting rarer among us, it is impossible to pass over the defects of the book, for they are on the surface. There is nothing approaching to a bibliography, no account of the place of publication or the form in which any of More's works appeared, no list of his portraits, no account of his biographers except that is most meagre, no index of any sort or kind—above all, scarcely a single reference from the beginning of the book to the end, and scarcely an attempt to tell us anything of More's friends, though they are named and alluded to on every other page.

Surely, when attention is invited to a "singular and characteristic story" of Skelton's making his way into the presence of the Bishop of Norwich, the reader might have been told where the story came from. Surely when, as in the sixth chapter, a score or two of statements are made, for which we should have liked to see some authority, it is a little too bad to find ourselves left without any power of examining the evidence. Surely when we read that "An attempt has recently been made to enumerate all the works in various languages which may be supposed to have emanated from the 'Utopia' as a prototype, but at present the list is far from complete," it was not too much to expect from a veteran who had been studying Sir Thomas More's works for upwards of forty years that he should add something to that list the incompleteness of which he deploras.

We fear no third edition can be expected of 'Philomorus.' It can never be a book of reference; it can never satisfy any one who wants to know anything of the great Chancellor's life or works; the author is a strong Protestant, and does not like to think of Sir Thomas having been anything else; it pains him, too, to reflect upon "the loss of time" which his embassies involved (!), the more so as these embassies were "chiefly for the purpose of settling disputes upon questions of commercial reciprocity." And yet there are some of us who think he was better employed in such "loss of time" than in writing 'Epigrammata' for Thynne or Archdeacon Wrangham to translate into feeble English verse.

The 'Utopia' is a work which will live, for it deserves to live. The Latin poems are forgotten, and no attempt—be it made by whom it may—to revive an interest in them can succeed. English literature is growing so fast that it is idle to try to rescue from obscurity and oblivion that which deserves to be forgotten.

Barnabæ Epistula Græce et Latine. Recensuerunt et Illustraverunt Papias quæ supersunt Presbyterorum Reliquiæ ab Irenæo servatas vetus Ecclesiæ Romanæ Symbolum Epistolam ad Diognetum adjecerunt Oscar de Gebhardt Adolphus Harnack. (Williams & Norgate.)

THE text of the so-called epistle of Barnabas was imperfectly known till Tischendorf's discovery of the Sinaitic MS. In consequence of that discovery the literature respecting it has considerably increased, so that our knowledge of the work will hardly receive much addition in future. Since Gebhardt's and Harnack's first edition in 1875, that of Cunningham and Rendall has appeared, together with Hilgenfeld's second edition, enriched by a collation of the Constantinopolitan MS. And now the Leipzig scholars, who have laboured successfully in editing all the apostolic fathers, issue a new edition, which, coming after Hilgenfeld's, possesses great value; for not only Bryennius's collation, but three Greek MSS. hitherto unknown are used in it. Thus new light is thrown upon the text. In conjunction with Hilgenfeld's edition, the present one will satisfy the desires of scholars.

The contents of the volume consist not only of Barnabas, but of Papias's fragments with the testimonies of ancient writers concerning the Hierapolitan father, the remains of the presbyters preserved by Irenæus, the oldest creed of the Roman church illustrated by the writings of men that lived in the earliest Christian centuries, and the epistle to Diognetus. Good indexes are appended to the whole. In the production of the volume, the labour has been shared between the two scholars whose names appear on the title-page, one of them writing what relates to the text and the MSS. of it, the other the illustrative notes, with the discussions about the authors, their age, their history, &c. An examination of the varied contents has convinced us that the work is indispensable to all students of early Christian antiquity—even to the possessors of the first edition. It is instructive, scholarly, and fairly satisfactory, presenting abundant evidence of ample acquaintance with the sources and literature of the subjects dealt with.

Most readers will agree with the conclusions maintained in the Prolegomena as to the date and author of Barnabas's epistle. It is rightly placed about the year 119 A.D., chiefly on the authority of chapter xvi. 3, 4, correctly interpreted; while the general drift of the epistle shows a Gentile rather than a Jewish-Christian writer. In directing attention to the early testimony about Barnabas, Harnack properly states that Clement of Alexandria attributes apostolic authority to his work, adding: *Idem epistolam inter sacras scripturas—licet minoris auctoritatis—numerasse videtur.* The words "*licet minoris auctoritatis*" might have been omitted, for there is no ground for thinking that Clement made any distinction between the authority of the New Testament Scriptures and Barnabas. In the time of the Alexandrian father the canon was in process of formation, *not formed*; and the freedom with which he criticizes some interpretations of Barnabas's might well have been used in dealing with writings subsequently in-

cluded in a canon co-extensive with the present, the contents of which were not *strictly canonical* in his day, if we use the phrase in the modern sense of it.

It is superfluous to cite examples of sound interpretation, such as that at p. 55, 5, where *ὁν* is rightly referred to *αὐτός*, contrary to the view of Mueller and others. But the merging of *τοῦ πλουσίου* into *τοῦ πλούτου*, in i. 3, cannot be commended. Various opinions seem to us precarious or incorrect. We are not satisfied with the note on the passage iv. 14, which appears in the Prolegomena (lxvi); nor is Overbeck's cited explanation admissible. It is only an improbable conjecture. There is no tangible proof that Barnabas employed the present gospel of St. Matthew. In like manner, the annotator's judgment is at fault in his note upon v. 9, where the language clearly shows that Barnabas was not favourable to the twelve apostles as men. We also demur to the view given of the words in v. 13, "*Spare my soul from the sword*," where the Barnabas argument is, that the prophet predicted Christ's death by the cross not by the sword. Surely, it is a probable conclusion from this that our author was unacquainted with John's gospel (xix. 34). Yet Harnack denies the inference.

The treatment of Diognetus's epistle is able and exhaustive, rendering full justice to the investigations of Overbeck, but dissenting from various conclusions of his, particularly some strong assertions about the date. Had the epistle appeared after Constantine the Great, its theology would not have been so indefinite. It must not be put later than the third century.

The literature about Papias and the oldest Roman creed is full and clear. Little light is thrown upon Papias in addition to what we had before; although there has been much recent manipulation of statements respecting him, with the object of getting rid of certain things which he is supposed to have said of the apostle John.

The present second edition forms a highly creditable monument to the learning and industry of two scholars. Nothing bearing upon the topics treated of seems to have been neglected; and we are almost overwhelmed with a load of references to books, periodicals, and dissertations, some of which might have been omitted. The editors quote and quote again, but the reader is liable to be distracted by multifarious and oft-diverging opinions. And it is impossible not to feel that they are a little eager to differ from Hilgenfeld. Several of their allusions to that veteran scholar might have been spared. We admit that Hilgenfeld's judgment is not always sound, and that his conjectures are frequently inadmissible, but his edition of Barnabas will bear favourable comparison with the present, for it has much more palpably the character of decision. With the hesitating remarks of the esteemed scholars whose work is before us we have small sympathy, especially where there is little room for hesitation. Sometimes, indeed, we meet with expressions strong and bold, even in cases where there is reason for doubt, as in note 12, page lxvi; but the place chosen for dictatorial assertion is unfortunate.

The work is strongest and best in its textual aspects. Where matters of the higher criticism are concerned it is not so excellent. The Prolegomena

evinced an under-current of the *Vermittelungs-theologie* sort, a tendency toward the apologetic side, which detracts from their value. We do not mean to insinuate that the editors pursue consciously a criticism which leans to one side, but that they seem to hold back from what is regarded as extreme by many—from the Baur, Volkmar, and Hilgenfeld conclusions. Admiring as we do the laborious learning of these latest editors of the apostolic fathers, it is not difficult to see that their strength does not lie in any comprehensive criticism of the works with which they have been employed, in an acute perception of the relations in which they originated, or in a right apprehension of their theological tendencies, but rather in a conscientious digestion of the materials accumulated by previous scholars, and a wary walk throughout them. They balance judiciously, yet we fail to have confidence in the process.

There is some similarity in the Barnabas manner of explaining the Old Testament to that which is followed in the Epistle to the Hebrews. But the method of the latter is immensely superior, the knowledge of the Jewish Scriptures possessed by the inspired writer preventing him from falling into the mistakes frequently made by the other. The expositions in which the pseudonymous author commends the Old Testament to the Gentile Christians he addresses are of an allegorical nature foreign to its genius, though not uncommon among the early advocates of the new religion. Nothing is more unlikely than that the pseudo-Barnabas was a Jewish Christian, or that he wrote to a Church which was mainly Jewish Christian, like that at Alexandria. Mildly Pauline, his object was not polemic, nor was it even anti-doeetic. His theology is vague, unlike the marked type produced in the Nicene period amid conflicts unknown to prior times.

L'Authenticité du Saint-Sépulchre et le Tombeau de Joseph d'Arimathie. Par Ch. Clermont-Ganneau. (Paris.)

THE authenticity of the site of the Holy Sepulchre has always been one of the most hotly contested points of Jerusalem topography. The question divides itself into two distinct propositions: 1. Is the traditional Holy Sepulchre, which stands in the interior of the modern city, really an ancient Jewish tomb? 2. If it be, is it really the tomb of Our Lord? The first of these propositions M. Ganneau, after a careful study of the spot itself, endeavours, and we think successfully, to solve.

A little to the west of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, which rises in the middle of the rotunda of the church, and beyond two of the pillars which support the vast cupola of the edifice, is a little chapel belonging to the Syrian body. At the bottom of this chapel is an apse, looking westward; a passage from the left of this, and therefore running southward, leads obliquely into a small dark chamber, the walls of which are formed partly by the rock itself and partly by the masonry of the church. In this are two small sunken loculi, and two larger ones in the wall to the south. The former are, according to tradition, the tombs of Joseph of Arimathea and of Nicodemus. Their small dimensions, since they could never have contained the corpse of an adult, have been relied

upon as a proof of the non-sepulchral character of the cave; and it has even been supposed that they are comparatively modern imitations of Jewish tombs, cut for the purpose of furnishing a fictitious testimony to the authenticity of the site. If, however, they are proved to be ancient Jewish tombs, a complete answer is given to the principal objection to the authenticity of the Holy Sepulchre itself, namely, that in the time of Our Lord no tombs whatever existed in this part of the city.

M. Ganneau's explorations have proved that the larger loculi were originally longer than they are at present, and that they form part of a system of such chambers exactly corresponding to the usual type of ancient Jewish sepulchre. A sort of arcade has been cut in the face of the rock in which the two principal loculi are excavated, and if the amount which this arcade has taken from the original length of the loculi were to be restored, it would make them of the ordinary length. The form of this arcade and the general appearance of the rock-cut chamber point, in M. Ganneau's opinion, to the fact that the place was used in the Middle Ages as a chapel. This would lead to the conclusion that the two larger loculi were at that time regarded as the traditional sepulchres of Joseph and Nicodemus, and venerated as such. As for the two smaller ones, their respective sizes, three feet and two feet long, have, as we have already noticed, been relied on as proof of their not being ancient sepulchral excavations. This objection M. Ganneau has completely disposed of by showing that what was supposed to be the end of one of them is nothing more nor less than a large separate slab of stone closing up a longer passage. Circumstances, unfortunately, did not admit of M. Ganneau's removing this slab, which might have led to archaeological discoveries of profound interest; but sufficient was discovered to prove that the loculi now visible form part of a system of chambers in every way corresponding to the usual type of ancient Jewish rock-cut tombs.

This discovery of M. Ganneau's, that the smaller loculi are only smaller in appearance, and that the whole do form part of such a sepulchral system, is very important, for it disposes once for all of the initial objection to the authenticity of the site of the Holy Sepulchre. Whether the two tombs are or are not those of Joseph and Nicodemus is a less important question. M. de Vogüé, another eminent Palestine antiquary, was disposed to admit the truth of the legend, and regarded the smaller sunken excavation as "a sarcophagus"—a supplementary tomb prepared for Joseph after he had given up his own.

There are always several places to contend for the honour of possessing a saint's tomb. It is well known that the head of St. John the Baptist was deposited at Samaria, Damascus, and Aleppo. Europe puts in a claim for the relics of many of the personages of the Gospel history, as Cologne, for instance, for those of the three Magian Kings. England has long disputed the possession of Joseph of Arimathea himself. It is a common legend that this saint came to Glastonbury, in Gloucestershire, where he founded a monastery, whose abbots sat in Parliament till the Dissolution. He is said to have brought from the Holy Land the celebrated Glastonbury thorn, which always

flowers on Christmas Day (old style). At Glastonbury Cross, too, St. Paul is said to have preached when on his way to visit St. Joseph. He was no doubt a guest of Claudia (after whom Glastonbury, *Claudia Augusta*, was named) and Pudens, Governor of Gloucester, who are both mentioned in the Second Epistle to Timothy, chap. iv. 21, and upon whose marriage Martial composed the epigram beginning

Claudia Rufe meo nubit peregrina Pudenti
Macte esto tadis O Hymeneus tuus.

Martial, Ep. iv. 13.

But, whatever value we may attach to the mediæval legends, it is clear that M. Ganneau's treatise furnishes fresh and very important data for determining the authenticity of one of the most interesting legends of Jerusalem topography.

Savitri. Idillio Drammatico Indiano. Da A. de Gubernatis. (Roma, Tipografia del Senato.)

WE can hardly imagine Mr. Max Müller or Mr. Cowell occupying their spare moments in writing "dramatic idylls" founded on the stories which they light upon in the prosecution of their linguistic studies. That Prof. de Gubernatis can thus utilize his "chips" is probably due to the superior versatility of the Latin races as compared with the Teutonic; and, meanwhile, those who cannot read the stories in the original are the gainers. Most of us would probably have remained ignorant of Savitri, the Hindoo Alcestis, if she had not been presented to us as the heroine of a charming little drama. The Hindoo Alcestis we call her, but she is more fortunate than her Greek parallel in that she is not obliged to give her own life in exchange for that of a selfish and cowardly husband, while she restores him to life through her own unselfish desire for the good of another. The story is briefly this: Diurnatseno (we give the names as they appear in the Italian version), late King of the Salvi, is living in the forest, blind and an exile, with his son Satiavan. To them comes Savitri, daughter of another local king, guided by a quasi-divine person named Narado. She at once, with dramatic promptitude, resolves to become the wife of Satiavan, though warned by Narado that he will die in a year from his marriage. His simple mode of life and care for his aged father please her more than the magnificence and prowess of her other suitors; and they are married accordingly, we suppose with such rites as the jungle can afford. The second act opens at the end of the fatal year, and, as they are returning home at evening through the forest, Satiavan falls dead while cutting a branch off the sacred tree *avvatha*. Then appears Yamo (our old acquaintance, "obedient Yamen") to carry off the dead man's soul; but first he tells Savitri that the gods will grant her any favour she likes to ask, saving always her husband's life. She prays for the restoration of his father's sight, and is told that her prayer is granted, and that the deities, moved by her goodness, will grant another. She then asks for his restoration to his throne, and hears that a deputation of the Salvi is already on its way to offer it. She exclaims:—

Alcun rimpianto

Or non mi resta nel morir; su, gitta,

Gitta il tuo laccio alfin, Yamo possente,
Già più alcuna mortal cura nel mondo
Ch'ei fugge mi rattien.

Yamen replies:—

Come l'ardente

Splendida aurora, del celeste rogo
Tra le fiamme salendo, ogni mattino,
Ridesta il morto sol, tu, col tuo foco
D'amore, ardente Savitri, raccendi
In queste vene il sangue della vita.
Già il mio laccio non ha più alcuna possa
Sopra di lui. Chiedi una grazia ancora.

This time she obtains her husband's life. He revives, and the two go homeward, meeting Diurnatseno with his sight recovered, and escorted by a body of his former subjects, now returned to their allegiance, and the little drama ends happily for all parties, unless we may except Yamen, and even he has yielded with a good grace.

It is difficult for a reader, however sympathetic, to be much impressed with poetical drama in any modern language not his own, and more especially for an Englishman used to the nervous and stately rhythm of English verse. The French Alexandrine is artificial and heavy; but, as this journal has often remarked, the Italian blank verse, with its invariable feminine ending, is very monotonous. The style is also too ornamental for an English taste, and irresistibly suggests the libretto of an opera. As far as we can judge, however, Signor de Gubernatis makes the best of his means; and he has one great merit, that one has never to read a sentence twice before one can construe it.

Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsis. By Martin Haug. Second Edition. Edited by E. W. West. (Trübner & Co.)

MESSRS. TRÜBNER have inaugurated their new Oriental Series, destined to collect all extant information and research upon the history, religion, language, literature, &c., of ancient India, China, and the East in general, with a second and enlarged edition of the late Dr. Martin Haug's *Essays on the Language and Religion of the followers of Zoroaster*, who once exercised so large an influence on the affairs of Asia, but who are now represented by the wealthy and enlightened, though small, community of the Parsis at Bombay, and a few Guebres at Yazd in Persia.

This great scholar, whose merits will be more fully appreciated now that the animosities which gathered round his person have been buried in his premature grave, after a good training in his native German Universities, was selected for the post of Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College of Poona; and his extraordinary knowledge of the language and religion of the Parsis was thus acquired from original sources, at the same time that his intimate knowledge of Vedic Sanskrit and friendship with learned Brahmins enabled him to march by the parallel lines of Iranian and Indic language and religion to the common origin of both. He may have had many rivals in his Indian studies; in his Iranian investigations he had none. Had his life been spared for another twenty years, many moot points would have been cleared up. He had intended to have composed a comprehensive work on the Zoroastrian religion.

The list of his smaller publications shows how much he added to the sum of human

knowledge. His principal object in publishing the first edition of these "Essays" was to present in a readable form all the materials for judging impartially of the Scriptures and religion of the Parsis; the same object has been kept in view by his literary executor, Dr. E. W. West, in preparing the second edition. Many additional posthumous papers have been added, comprising translations from the sacred books in the early Avesta language and the later Pahlavi, and numerous detailed notes descriptive of some of the Parsi ceremonies, as witnessed by Haug himself, who thus in his person felicitously united the profoundest research into the dogma and ritual contained in the most ancient MSS. with actual observation of the ceremonial observed down to the present day. No second scholar may have such rare conjunction of opportunities.

We proceed to make a few remarks upon the language, literature, and religion, to each of which our author devotes a luminous essay; and, when the full light thrown by these essays is contrasted with the dim twilight which surrounded the subject forty years ago, we may indeed wonder that the revelation of the secrets of the Iranic branch of the Indo-European family has attracted so much less attention than has been lavished on the more fortunate Indic branch.

The language is properly called the old Bactrian, of which two dialects are represented in the scanty fragments of Parsi Scriptures; the most ancient is called the Gâtha dialect, as being the vehicle of the oldest Gâthas or hymns. The later dialect is the classical Avesta, which for many centuries was the spoken and written language of Bactria. The term Zend, as applied to it by early European scholars, is a misnomer, and should be discarded, as that word applies to the commentary of the sacred text in a language of a much later date. The venerable Bactrian language died childless in the fourth century B.C. But there was a sister language in Western Iran, represented by the Achæmenian cuneiform inscriptions of Behistun and Hamadan. This was the mother of the modern Persian, but it intermediately appears in the era of the Sassanian monarchs, in the fourth century of the Christian era, as Pahlavi, in which idiom the ancient Scriptures, written in the Avesta language, and no longer intelligible, were translated and commented upon. Time and space fail us to describe the subsequent modifications of the later language known as Huzvareh and Pâzand.

In these languages the sacred Scriptures have survived: what do they consist of? First in rank are the five Gâthas, said to be the work of Spitama Zarathrastra, or Zoroaster, himself, in a dim period of antiquity, to which we can only approach by hazardous inferences. Next stands the Yasna, a work of one of the earliest successors of the prophet, who deviated in some particulars from the stern monotheism of his master. After the Yasna comes the Visparâd, composed by one of the later high priests. The above represent the Vedas of the Iranic family. The Vendidad corresponds to the second class of sacred Indic writings, and is a collection of customs and laws, which has come down to us accompanied by later commentaries and explanations. The Yashts correspond to the Puranic literature of the

Brahmans. Prof. Haug dates the commencement of the sacred literature of the Parsis from 1200 B.C., and its close at 400 B.C., thus giving the different component parts which make up the sacred canon a range of eight hundred years.

The fourth essay is devoted to a description of the development of spiritual ideas and ritual practices to which this ancient language and this wonderfully conserved literature were devoted. Both the language and religion have proved sterile. Unlike the religion of the Jews, it has engendered no new germs, such as Christianity and Mohammedanism: unlike the more fortunate language and religion of the Indic Aryans, the Avesta language never budded out into Prakrits and modern vernaculars, and the tenets of Zoroaster gave birth to no such giant progeny as Buddhism, and underwent no such a weird transformation such as the Vaishnavism and Saivism of the modern Hindu. Zoroaster's conception of Ahuramazda as the Supreme Being is identical with the notion of Elohim or Jehovah of the Jews. King Cyrus felt that identity when he restored the Jews to Jerusalem, and the Jews acknowledged it, too, when they spoke of Cyrus as the anointed of the Lord, and the Shepherd who carries out the Lord's decrees. The imputed dualism of Zoroaster arises from a confusion in the minds of imperfectly informed outsiders of his philosophy with his theology. He undertook, like other wise and foolish men of antiquity and modern times, the sad and hopeless task of solving the great problem of human existence; he tried to explain the inexplicable, and account for the seeming incompatibility of the co-existence of so many imperfections in the world, the various kinds of evil, wickedness, and baseness, with the goodness, holiness, and justice of God. Thus sprang into existence Ormazd and Ahriman, the one a being luminous and good, the other a being gloomy and bad. This is the way in which the Bactrian lawgiver tried to disentangle the hopeless knot which the Brahman unties by the doctrine of Transmigration, the Buddhist by Nirban, the old Greek and Roman by the existence of Atë or Nemesis, and which the modern Christian divine evades rather than explains by appealing to the inscrutable decrees of an all-wise Providence.

In Dr. Martin Haug's fascinating book all these subjects are treated in full detail; and in these days, when so much eloquence is devoted to the Vedas, and when for the first time in its existence the Chapter-House of Westminster lends its echo to Sanskrit words and Brahmanical conceptions, we cannot but regret that poor Martin Haug was not spared a few years longer to address from the same pulpit an English audience on the subject of a language and literature no less ancient than the Sanskrit and the Vedas, and on a religious system which preserved to the last, and still preserves, its monotheism, and never allowed itself, like pre-Buddhistic Brahmanism, to narrow and harden itself into Pantheism, and like Post-Buddhistic Brahmanism to dilute and degrade itself to Polytheism. The Parsis represent the highest type of the conception of the Divinity to which unassisted man can rise: the Hindu system, as now represented in India, stands out as a warning of the depth of degradation to which an uninspired theology, in spite of the

genius, learning, and industry of countless generations of scholars and priests, can fall.

India and Her Neighbours. By W. P. Andrew. (Allen & Co.)

HAD the author of this work written a book only on the Euphrates Valley Railway scheme, called it by its right name, and advocated it to the utmost of his powers, we could only have commended his energy; and, had he given us something new, or something that we had not heard over and over and over again, about India and her neighbours, we should have been able perhaps to thank him; but why inflict upon the public his Indian history? Why is it that one young officer cannot take a "ride" through part of "Islam," and another advocate a railway scheme, without attempting historical feats?

We have here an octavo volume of 413 pages, in forty chapters, the contents of thirty-one of which may be found narrated in trashy gazetteers, and in the dozens of worse than trashy manuals of Indian history extant. Of the other chapters, five are devoted to the commerce, internal and external, and finance of India, and to this, in a book advocating the formation of railways, no one could object. The remaining four chapters out of the forty,—just sixty-nine pages,—are devoted to India's neighbours. With the exception of a stray remark here and there, all that refers to the Euphrates Valley Railway (the advocacy of which was the reason for the publication of this new book of old padding) is contained in some remarks in Chapters xxxv. and xxxvii., and in an Appendix of twelve pages, containing some old correspondence.

Mr. Andrew's historical ideas, from which, perhaps, he fondly imagines he has presented us with his "dramatic incidents" and "series of word pictures," appear to have been gathered from "Sir Edward Sullivan's 'Princes of India,'" which he continually quotes. We had hoped that such history had long ago become obsolete; it seems, however, still to hold its own in some quarters, and still to deceive unwary readers. We are asked to believe, for instance, that "Mahmoud was the only great sovereign of his race"; but, if Mr. Andrew will read up some authentic Indian history (though certainly the number of such works is not more than three), he will find that there were other great sovereigns of that dynasty, and also that there never was an "Ahmed I., the son of Mohammed," never a "Reshed,"—such a name is wholly unknown to history, except of the Sullivan type,—no "Arsilla," no "Chusero," and no "Yaas king of Ghor."

Here is an excellent specimen (pp. 46 and 47) of the sort of history presumptuous people, who know nothing whatever about it, pretend to write:—"Genghis Khan, at the head of his Scythian and Tartar hordes" (so Tartars are not Scythians!), "arrests the attention of the student of Indian history," and Prof. E. B. Cowell's edition of Elphinstone's 'India' is quoted, and the student who studies Mr. Andrew's Indian history will learn to his utter amazement, as we do, that, as early as 1227, "the Mogul age had fallen on India," and that "Genghis Khan," who never entered India during his whole lifetime, actually

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reigned there, and that "he was succeeded by Feroze, and he in turn by his sister, the beautiful Sultana Rizia."

The remarkable women of India come in for a share of Mr. Andrew's attentions (p. 81); but the usual blunders attend his "word pictures," notwithstanding that one, as well read in Indian history as Mr. Andrew is himself apparently, declares that his book "presents all the salient points of Indian history in a picturesque and graphic form." It is merely the blind leading the blind. The Sindî princess complains to "Walid" that "she had been already dishonoured by his nephew Casim." Now Kásim was never in Sind, but his son, Muhammad, was, and led the Arabs who conquered it. He was no more Al-Wálid's nephew than was Túnúr, Chingiz's grandson.

The Sikandar Bigam of Bhúpál was, without doubt, a remarkable woman and an able administrator, but the person she was descended from was not "an Afghan nobleman," but an Afghán adventurer; who, during the troublous times preceding the downfall of the Mughal empire, like a good many others of the same stamp, managed to snatch something for himself, and, by his tact, impudence, or good luck, to keep it. These are some specimens of "the chapters of great brilliancy devoted to the remarkable women of India."

Under the head of "Mooltán," we are informed (p. 170) that "During the mutiny of 1857, two Sepoy regiments were disarmed by a mere handful of English gunners." This is not correct, as the present writer can testify from personal experience. They were disarmed by a regiment and a half of the Panjáb infantry, mostly composed of Afgháns, and native gunners manned the guns; but to make the latter do their duty, and to shoot them down if they faltered, the European gunners present, a mere handful, were placed behind them, carbine in hand. There were also some newly raised levies on the ground.

After these "brilliant" specimens of history writing, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Andrew should have discovered that "Pathans are Afghán half castes," and, consequently, the "Patan dynasties" of "Ghor" and "Dehli," which are described in his "word-pictures" are mere dynasties of 'Afghán half-castes'!

It is found, so we are told, that the station of Jacobábád is unhealthy, but, by way of improvement, "Dadur, the proper terminus for the long-needed railway from Sukkur," is recommended in lieu. This would be going out of the frying-pan into the fire at once. One good night, however, be obtained by making Dádhar a terminus. In the hot season no coal or other combustible would be required to get the steam up: it would get itself up as the sun rose.

When Mr. Andrew keeps within his depth and within his railway lines, to statistics, finance, and the like, and merely compiles from Reports and Blue Books, we have no great fault to find: we have merely old matter re-dished up; but he must needs plunge head-long into ethnography and eastern languages, of which his knowledge evidently is on a par with his history.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

They were Neighbours. By Laindon Hill. 3 vols. (S. Tinsley & Co.)

Rose and Josephine: a Story. Translated from the French by Edith H. Owen. (Same publishers.)

Le Journal d'une Femme. By Octave Feuillet. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

'THEY WERE NEIGHBOURS' hardly maintains in the second and third volumes the promise of its opening. The truth is that the story is overweighted with its purpose. The author is so full of her views on game-laws and the education of the poor that she rather leaves her narrative to take care of itself. We have a good deal too much of the doings of the uninteresting Lady Castleton and her daughter, while the leading characters of the story are carried off to Switzerland and left there. The book gives one rather the impression of having been begun before the author quite knew how it was going to end. We can hardly be wrong in our conjecture as to the sex of the writer, if only because the male characters, or those at least of them who are of gentle birth, are never mentioned without the prefix "Mr." With the *décousu* arrangement of the story we are not surprised to find rather shaky grammar, e.g., "Votes were given as retainers of one master or the other, rather than as the followers of rival systems of politics"; "a house surrounded by an expanse of meadow land, which extended as far as the Thames, and by which it was almost yearly converted into a broad lake." People break open letters, and "make themselves masters of the contents"; sleep is called "a blessed institution." These faults of style occur all or nearly all in the latter half of the book, and tend to verify our suspicion that the author found out somewhat late that she had undertaken a task rather beyond her powers, and grew impatient and therefore careless. If she will not be in too great a hurry to appear in print again, she may yet do well as a novelist.

Though apparently written for young ladies, 'Rose and Josephine' is not without its attractions for people of all ages and both sexes. It is something like 'Sandford and Merton,' with the prosing, priggishness, and constant digressions left out, for it traces the characters and careers of two young girls, one good, the other bad; but the moral lessons are unaffectedly imparted, and are the natural outcome of events. The story is simple and touching, the plot is sufficiently dramatic, and not only is virtue rewarded and vice duly punished, but the wicked become good in the last chapter. In short, the *dénouement* is very satisfactory, without being improbable. The insight afforded into the state of public opinion in France during 1814 and 1815 is very instructive, and we believe the little sketch incidentally introduced of the feelings of the different political parties at that time to be strictly accurate. The translator has done her work well, for though a careful critic can here and there discover that the book is a translation from the French, the style, as a whole, runs smoothly, and French idioms and expressions, save in conversations, are rare.

'Le Journal d'une Femme' is written in the pleasant vein in which M. Feuillet delighted his readers three years ago with 'Un

Mariage dans le Monde.' He has again fixed upon a common cause of unhappiness in married life in France, and woven it into a story, presenting studies of character and nice questions of what friendship demands in difficult circumstances, which serve to conceal the purpose of the book, or rather to make any purpose unobtrusive. That a work of art should convey a lesson and teach none is a trite paradox, which no one understands better than M. Feuillet. Few, however, possess his skill in acting upon the precept which it conveys. The mere art of writing is one which seems to come naturally to Frenchmen, but M. Feuillet gains distinction where all are excellent. Without examining minutely the characteristics of his style, which indeed could not be done without liberal quotation, it is enough to say that the form in which he has cast his present book is one of the most difficult which a novelist can use. As the title proclaims, the form is that of a journal, and in it are given a good many letters. Every novel reader knows the repellent aspect which journals and letters generally present. M. Feuillet has made them add vastly to the interest of the story. From the beginning the little bit of description of herself given by the writer of the journal seizes the attention. Nothing could be better. The reader is at once not only ready but curious to read anything which such a writer may tell. She is, in one sense, at least for the purpose of exciting one's interest, already the heroine. It is perhaps necessary that the writer of a journal must be to some extent her own heroine. But the heroine of the story she has to tell is another charming person, though of a different nature. The writer was described in her convent reports thus: "Heureux caractère; esprit sage; gravité au-dessus de son âge; nature bien équilibrée. Cependant conscience un peu inquiète"; and she adds as an explanation that she was "au fond excessivement romanesque et passionnée." Cécile, her friend, is also made to describe herself, as she speaks of

"Mes petites facultés,—avec ce je ne sais quoi qui m'est propre, et qu'on appelle communément—du chien!"

"Je fronçai mes noirs sourcils, et de mon contrat le plus grave,—

"Comment dis-tu cela, Cécile?"

"Elle se dressa sur ses pointes d'un air de bravade, et me montrant ses petites dents aiguës, elle répéta,—

"Du chien!"

We do not intend to spoil the reader's pleasure by telling the story contained in the journal; the climax to which it all is seen to lead is a moral question of the utmost difficulty presented to the writer. Shall she obey her dead friend's last wish and reveal the secret of Cécile's dishonour? Or, by a charitable untruth, throwing the blame on the man who was her husband and causing him cruel remorse, keep her memory unstained? This man and she herself have loved each other all along. Their love has been confessed, and, by taking the first alternative before her, their separation will be at an end. If she takes the other it is final. The description of the finding of the dead body of the unfortunate Cécile, dressed in her lace and finery, with the fallen snow making as it were a veil to enhance her beauty, strikes an English reader not quite pleasantly. M. Feuillet must have had in his mind a

certain poem in Théophile Gautier's 'Émaux et Camées.' We shall say but one thing more about the story, and that is just to note in passing the skilful touch of relief with which the journal ends, removing the melancholy which would otherwise have been excessive.

Readers of 'Un Mariage dans le Monde' will remember the charming bits of humour introduced into the descriptions, especially that of Madame de la Veyle's *salon*. There is, perhaps, nothing of its kind equal to that in 'Le Journal d'une Femme.' But the dialogue in the present book was certainly not surpassed in the former. It is in fact, in the first of the two parts into which the book is divided, beyond praise; always natural, but never common-place, and finished with an exquisite refinement and polish. It is not easy to find the proper word to describe the brilliant raciness of Cécile's talk. Her pretty modern phrases can be called slang only with the addition that it is the slang of a lady, and of good society. The charm of it, like the charm of manner, is indefinable.

There is one mistake which we have noticed. It can scarcely be taken as a sign of carelessness, for it is impossible that such a book as 'Le Journal d'une Femme' can have been written without care; but it is odd that M. Feuillet should have overlooked it. He represents the hero as having been in the battle of Coulmiers, i.e., on the 10th of November, and also to have been at Metz two days before the capitulation, which took place on the 29th of October.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Cooper. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—It is now more than thirty years since Mr. Thomas Cooper, long known as the "Chartist Poet," published his 'Purgatory of Suicides.' The poem so called is still the chief feature of the volume in which his collected works now appear. The fragmentary 'Paradise of Martyrs,' first printed in 1873, may have a psychological interest for some readers, as indicating certain changes in the views of the writer, but it affords no new development of his poetic faculty; while the remaining poems consist of short fugitive pieces which call for no special remark. It is, therefore, by his earliest work (which, though modified in some particulars, remains unchanged in its poetical quality) that Mr. Cooper's claims must finally be determined. The measure of success attending 'The Purgatory of Suicides' must, no doubt, in some degree, be ascribed to circumstances connected with its author's career. The imprisonment to which he was subjected, if not for his political opinions, yet for the lawless acts of others whom his utterances were supposed to have influenced, evoked for him wide sympathy and influential support. The poem written by the imprisoned Chartist during his captivity accordingly gained a reception the warmth of which might have been somewhat qualified had his book relied exclusively on its merits. When all allowance, however, is made for favourable predispositions, it cannot be denied that Mr. Cooper's early venture had some genuine claims to recognition. There was novelty, if of a somewhat grotesque kind, in its plan, ingenuity in the conduct of the narrative, and great ardour of expression, while a wealth of reading was brought to the illustration of the argument which would have been creditable to any writer, and was remarkable in one whose life had been passed in obscurity and toil. It seems hard to say, of a book in which there is so much merit, that it affords far more frequent examples of rhetoric than of essential poetry. Mr. Cooper writes with energy and, at times, with taste; but his attempts at grandeur

seldom rise beyond a kind of magniloquent fervour. In less ambitious passages his style is ornate rather than fanciful. He depicts pleasingly certain phases of nature, but his epithets are general and describe the mere surface of objects. Of the power which presents not only the thing seen, but its relation to our emotions—which repays the glory of visible life by shedding back on it a light from the human spirit,—of this truly imaginative faculty we find little trace. It is fair, however, to let Mr. Cooper speak for himself. Here is one of the most available quotations we can find—The Captive's Address to the Sun:—

Bright Gazer on the wilderness of woe
Called Earth, dost thou above in mockery smile
Like human crowds thou look'st upon below
I fondly hoped thou wouldst, a little while,
The captive of his cankerous care beguile;
But, for one glimpse of childhood's cheerful bloom,
Thou hast brought back upon my heart a pile
Of sorrows kindred to the dreary tomb;
And mak'st me feel I hasten to that realm of gloom.

What—when my torturers have had their fill
Of vengeance—if I, once more, freely range,
Beneath thy radiance, over vale and hill,
Through tangled wood, by stream, and moated grange,
And festooned castle wall? Deep thoughts of change
And sadness will the flowers of childhood bring:
I shall be companied with voices strange
To childhood's rapture, and unskilled to sing
The merry song with which we made the welkin ring:

Sorrow will follow song of matin merle
And vesper throats where young joys I took:
For, of the dead, where Lindsey's streamlets purr,
Remembrances are writ, in Nature's book:
The gentle violet may as sweetly look
And heavenly blue as it was wont to glow:
But, like that darling forest by the brook,
'Twill breathe—"Forget-me-not!"—and I shall bow
In grief, remembering there that joyous hearts lie low.—

This extract will show what are the writer's attainments and what are his limitations. His volume has qualities to command the reader's interest and respect; but imagination, in any high sense, can hardly be included amongst them.

Handbook for Travellers in Northamptonshire and Rutland. With a Map. (Murray.)—One of Mr. Murray's able and diligent, but, we know not why, anonymous "hands" has compiled another of the very valuable guide-books, thus leaving but few parts of England to be described in that manner, the shires of Lincoln, Hertford, Bedford, Warwick, and Huntingdon being all that remain to be dealt with. This task is also soon to be done. By much the larger portion of the present volume is devoted to that shire of which old Fuller wrote that "it bordereth on more counties than any other in England,"—an assertion few will be inclined to dispute, curiously apt as it is to the manner of the ingenious author, who seems to have had unlimited time for investigations leading to the declaration. Fuller likewise said that the common people of Northamptonshire spoke the best English of any shire, and this is still true; they are pure midlanders in this as in other respects, and with tongues, as with other matters, there is safety in middle courses. It is in keeping with this that Northamptonshire boundaries are arbitrary, i.e., not closely defined by natural features. On the whole, omitting some charming woodland scenery, it is one of the least picturesque of the shires. Except Rutland, no county of all those which were fairly within Roman rule contains so few relics of the masters of the world; Castor, the huge pottery, belongs almost as much to Huntingdon as to Northampton; there is little to speak of that is British or Saxon, except Earl's Barton Church and Barnack Tower; but no shire excels this one in regard to Romanesque and Mediæval remains. Among these are the two famous churches of Northampton town, the tower at Castor, the Cathedral at Peterborough, the churches at Stamford, the lovely art of Raunds Church, and specimens at Aldwinckle, St. Peter's, Stow-Nine-Churches, Irchester, Warrington, Irthlingborough,—the last rejoices in a detached campanile,—Easton Neston, Middleton Cheney, and Fotheringhay, to say nothing of peculiar works, such as two out of the three remaining Eleanor Crosses, and that choicest relic of the kind, the triple bridge at Crowland, which now spans no stream, is a play place for children, and was, though our "handbook" says nothing of the fact,

but the other day very nearly voted a nuisance, and an impediment to "business." "Business," as we all know, must be "attended to," therefore we should not be surprised to hear that the bridge had been abolished. To Northamptonshire belong two valuable bridges, both of the thirteenth century; they are at Higham Ferrers, and over the Cherwell, near Byfield. The collections of works of art are at Burghley, Althorp, and Drayton, which last the enraptured Horace Walpole "rummaged from head to foot": it belonged to Lady Betty Germain, Walpole's dear friend, and after her to Lord George Germain (born Sackville), renowned at Minden. One of the most interesting places in this county ought to be dear to lovers of religious liberty for the sake of Sir Richard Knightley, who was the efficient patron of the Marprelate Press, and lies buried at Fawsley; his portrait is in Fawsley House, which is still held by Sir Richard's descendant. In Fawsley Church is interred the well-known vicar, John Dod, who preached to the riotous Cambridge students a famous sermon on the terse text-word "Malt." Bishop Wilkins, who wrote 'A Discovery of a New World' (the moon), was also vicar there. The military history of the Commonwealth is closely connected with Northamptonshire; therein was fought Naseby fight, and near Daventry General Lambert, one of the bravest and best of republicans, was defeated and captured by a Colonel Ingoldsby. Northamptonshire, dear as it is to the architect and antiquary, has not received its fair share of homage from the pedestrian and cultured "tourist," chiefly for whose benefit handbooks of this series have been written. At any rate, there is an ample feast for those who may wear out their shoes while traversing the highways and byways of the county; and the district presents a rare advantage to the pedestrian—he may get his shoes mended almost anywhere, for there has been from time immemorial "a rattle of cobblers' lapstones" all over the shire, and no traveller need suffer what Tom Coryat must have borne while he wore that one pair of shoes which, on returning home, he hung up in Odombe Church, having travelled 900 miles in them; they remained from 1608 till 1702 to the glory of their makers, and are immortal in the picture in the 'Crudities' of Coryat, encircled by a laurel wreath, and illustrated by Henry Peacham's dedication thus:—"Memorie Sacrum: Seu calcei Laureati Thomæ Coryati Od-combiensis, Peregrinantium nostri Seculi facili Principia." St. Thomas Coryat was the proto-martyr of English pedestrians; he and his well-made shoes ought to be honoured at Northampton, a town which, as Fuller said, "stood mostly on other men's legs," and where they make nothing but shoes and boots, though our "Mr. Murray" is discreetly reticent on the point. His book is, nevertheless, one of the best of the series to which it belongs.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. send us a book by Mr. S. J. Mac Kenna called *Brave Men in Action*. These "thrilling stories of the British flag"—to quote the second title of the book—appear almost too late. The fitful fever of over-excited patriotism is subsiding, and we are told to direct our attention to the arts of civilization. Readers whose enthusiasm is still fresh will find Mr. Mac Kenna ready to keep up with them, to whatever height they choose to go. His language is not always equal to his subject; but he may be pardoned for failing to lash himself into a frenzy in every one of thirty tales. As each story has to be introduced somehow, it has been necessary at times to fall back upon a bit of newspaper padding. The stubborn bravery of the British tar, "the national instinct in favour of downright blows," Russian aggression, the sun going "down to its lurid rest in the waste of waters," all furnish more or less appropriate beginnings. 'Brave Men in Action,' the author says, has been written for no class, which seems to mean every class, as "the Youth," soldiers, sailors, marines, volunteers by land or sea, and the general public are expected to read gladly of the bold deeds of their countrymen, and so to support what Mr. Mac Kenna calls "our Militant History."

A VOLUME of *Letters from Muskoka*, by an Emigrant Lady, published by Messrs. Bentley & Son, contains also some anecdotes of the Canadian bush, and other short chapters. It is not surprising to learn, what is put forward as the moral of the book, that for a lady to emigrate with her daughter and a son-in-law in a delicate state of health was not altogether a wise undertaking; and that the hope of making a living in the backwoods with no capital but stout hearts and willing hands proved too sanguine. The reader of these letters must feel sincere pity for the writer in her hardships and misfortunes, but also cannot fail to read the letters with pleasure. They are written with the simplicity and directness which are essential in good letter-writing. The emigrant lady naturally finds much to describe, but she always avoids generalities and seizes the point of an incident or the distinctive feature of a bit of scenery with precision. And then, although she has much to tell of her own grief and disappointment, she keeps a good heart through it all, and never condescends to morbid whining. Writing as she does of what she has herself experienced, and without any ambition for fine writing, her book succeeds in being vivid and full of interest.

The very froth of modern society, at its lightest and vainest, is presented to us in a series of *Edwin and Angelina Papers*, reprinted from the *World*. A young married lady with literary aspirations, her husband, and their "courier and maid-of-all-work," in the shape of a sentimental and critical colonel, are the leading characters of this daintily drawn sketch of contemporary life. The doubtful morality of much that is considered venial, if not quite harmless, by the lawgivers of fashion is here lashed pleasantly enough, with discrimination, and not without literary taste. The writer assumes the personality of a Japanese traveller, who is, perhaps, not unlike what Goldsmith might have made his Citizen of the World, if he had been born in the nineteenth century, and had never known Johnson, or read Montesquieu.

We have received this year's Report of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, drawn up by the Secretary at the desire of the Council. After having said a few words on deceased members of the Society, amongst which we find the names of Grassmann, Hoffmann (the Japanese scholar), and Bosanquet, and, after having given the financial account and the proceedings of the Society, the Secretary continues with a full and exhaustive statement of the Oriental literature of the year. He begins with the periodicals devoted to this branch of literature, published in all parts of the world, and passes to the account of the general progress of Oriental studies in a very methodical form. In the first instance come the languages of India and the Turanian branches of Asia; the next is the Semitic literature, Persian and Pehlevi and Armenian. Then come numismatics and inscriptions, followed by African languages; he finally concludes with a brief account of Oriental congresses. These reports now replace those of the late M. Mohl in the *Journal Asiatique*, as M. Renan deals only with French publications.

ORIENTAL students will be glad to learn that catalogues of various collections of oriental MSS. are fast progressing. We have before us a minute catalogue of 222 Arabic MSS. of the "Institut des Langues Orientales du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères," at St. Petersburg, made by the well-known Arabic scholar, Baron Victor Rosen, and the first part of the Catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the Ducal Library of Gotha, by Prof. W. Pertsch. The catalogue of the Ethiopic MSS. in the National Library, Paris, by M. Zohenberg, is published, and that of the Royal Library at Berlin, by Prof. Dillmann, is already in type. Dr. Steinschneider's catalogues of the Hebrew MSS. at Hamburg and Berlin will be out in a few weeks. Dr. Schiller-Szinessy has begun the second part of his catalogue of the Hebrew MSS. in the University Library of Cambridge. Dr. Neubauer's catalogue of the rich collection of the Hebrew MSS. in the Bodleian Library is completely in type

except the index. Dr. Harkavy is hard at work with the continuation of the catalogue of the highly important collection of the Hebrew MSS. at St. Petersburg. It is to be hoped that the trustees of the British Museum will provide for the publication of a catalogue of their Hebrew MSS. M. de Slane, member of the Institute in Paris, has now nearly finished in MS. the catalogue of the 5,000 Arabic MSS. in the National Library in Paris. Prof. Dr. Ethé's catalogue of the Persian MSS. in the Bodleian Library is now in the printer's hands, and in a few months he will finish that of the rich Persian collection in the East India House. M. Fagnan, in Paris, will have soon terminated his catalogue of the 1,500 Persian MSS. in the National Library.

We have received a detailed catalogue of the objects relating to the religions of the extreme East, to be seen in the Paris Exhibition. The title says, "Notice Explicative sur les Objets Exposés par M. Emile Guimet et sur les Peintures et Dessins faits par M. Félix Régamey." Both gentlemen have been on a mission from the French Government to China and Japan, in order to study the religions of India, China, and Japan. M. Guimet will be the president of the Oriental Congress of the provinces, to be held at Lyons in September.

We have received the second edition of Dr. M. G. Conrad's heretical letters from Rome, under the title of *Die letzten Päpste*. They begin with the 28th of September and end with the death of Pius the Ninth. "Ceci est un livre de bonne foi," says the writer with Montaigne.

We have on our table *Cyprus and Sokotra*, by Phil. Robinson (Clowes & Sons),—*The Eastern Question*, by Major-General H. H. Crealock, C.B. (Chapman & Hall),—*A Dictionary of English, French, and German Idioms*, Part I., by A. M. de Sainte-Claire, B.A. (Edinburgh, MacLachlan),—*An Essay on the Systematic Training of the Body*, by C. H. Schaible, M.D. (Trübner),—*Health Lectures for the People, delivered in Manchester*, Vol. I. (Manchester, Heywood),—*Spalding's Street and General Directory of Cambridge* (Cambridge, Spalding),—*Press Manual*, 1878 (May & Co.),—*Bengaliana*, by S. C. Dutt (Calcutta, Thacker & Co.),—*The Year-Book of Education for 1878*, edited by H. Kiddle and A. J. Schem (Low),—*Trinity College, London, the Calendar for the Academic Year 1878-9* (Reeves),—*The Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, Vol. IX. (Low),—*A Popular Guide to the Income-Tax, the Inhabited House Duty, and the Land-Tax*, by J. P. A. Long (Wilson),—*The Wine-Grower's and Wine-Cooper's Manual*, by W. Hardman (Tegg),—*Collecting Butterflies and Moths*, by M. Browne (the Bazaar Office),—*An Elder Sister*, by F. Awdry (Bemrose & Sons),—*Little Folks* (Cassell),—*The Modern French Theatre*, by W. H. Pollock (Hachette),—*Les Grecs au Moyen-Âge*, by D. Bikélas, translated by E. Legrand (Paris, Maisonneuve),—*Am Meere*, by J. Proelaz (Leipzig, H. Foltz),—*Theorie der Algebraischen Gleichungen*, by Dr. Jul. Petersen (Copenhagen, F. Høst & Son),—and *IPAKTIKA THS EN AΘHNΑΙΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑΣ ΑΠΟ ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 1877 ΜΕΧΡΙ ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 1878* (Athens, Io. Angelopoulos). Among New Editions we have *Old Mortality*, by Sir W. Scott, Bart. (Marcus Ward),—*The Heart of Midlothian*, by Sir W. Scott, Bart. (Marcus Ward),—and *The Plurality of Worlds, an Essay*, by the late Rev. R. Knight (H. K. Lewis). Also the following Pamphlets: *Treatment of Diseases of the Eye*, by Dr. E. Pomies, M.D.,—*The Famine in China* (Kegan Paul),—*Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion* (Cassell),—and *The North British Railway*, by J. M. Douglas (Bates & Co.).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Garland's (G. V.) *Genealogy*, with Notes, 8vo. 21/6 cl.
Kebble's (Rev. J.) *Sermons for the Christian Year*, Sundays after Trinity 13 to End, 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Pope's (W. B.) *Sermons, Addresses, and Charges*, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Soyres's (J. de) *Montanism and the Primitive Church*, 8vo. 6/

Law.

Redgrave's (A.) *Factory and Workshops Act, 1878*, cr. 8vo. 5/
Dewey's (G. S.) *Law of Trade Marks*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Raikes's (Capt. G. A.) *History of the Honourable Artillery Company*, Vol. 1, 8vo. 31/6 cl.

Philology.

Cicero de Amicitia, edit. by A. Sidgwick, fcap. 2/6 cl.
Julien's (F.) *English Student's French Examiner*, roy. 16mo. 2/
Lewis's (W.) *Answers to Hughes's Inspectors' Questions in Grammar and Analysis*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Morice's (Rev. F. D.) *Stories in Attic Greek*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Science.

Draper's (J. W.) *Scientific Memoirs*, 8vo. 14/6 cl.
Spretson's (N. E.) *Practical Treatise on Casting and Founding*, 8vo. 18/6 cl.
Stimson's (L. A.) *Manual of Operative Surgery*, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

General Literature.

Black's (W.) *A Daughter of Beth*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Burritt's (E.) *Chips from Many Blocks*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Crake's (Rev. A. D.) *The Andros Weald*, 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Kestle's (R. M.) *Mistress of Langdale Hall*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
List of Indian Tea Companies, their Capital, Directors, &c., 8vo. 7/6 swd.
Pine Needles and Old Yarns, by Author of "Wide, Wide World," 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Scott's *Waverley Novels*, Vol. 12, New Illus. Edit. cr. 8vo. 2/6
Stowe's for the Nursery, 18mo. 3/6 cl.
Stowe's (H. B.) *Pogonuc People, their Loves and Lives*, 10/6
Verne's (J.) *Survivors of the Chancellor*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

SHAKESPEARE NOTES.

A HEAVY responsibility lies upon a critic who opens the question of the possible corruption of a line of Shakspeare which has previously run the gauntlet between editors on one side and critics on the other, and escaped in a crowd without even a blow being particularly aimed at it. The mere rush of eager defenders of the received text is not to be invited rashly; but who, when the flood-gates are once opened, shall answer for what a mass of counter-suggestions may not be swept down to overlay a true reading with stratum upon stratum of Shakspearean literature—accumulations which it will fall to the painful lot of those who come after to toil through and sift with moderate hope, it may be, of being able to dispose finally of the most absolute refuse? Still the responsibility is not to be declined when there is reasonable ground for suspecting the faultiness of a line; least of all must we draw back when a change can be proposed which there is good hope may prove able and entitled to maintain itself against the collective impact of the storm waters of adverse criticism, and all that they bring with them. I believe that these conditions justify the arraignment of a reading which does not seem to have been recognized hitherto as presenting a difficulty, in a speech of the Bastard in the first scene of "King John." The passage which includes it, as now read and pointed, stands thus:—

KING JOHN. A good blunt fellow.—Why, being younger born, doth he lay claim to this inheritance?
BASTARD. I know not why, except to get the land.
But once he slander'd me with bastardy:
But wh'er I be as true begot, or no,
That still I lay, &c.

If this is to be accepted, we should have to understand that in reply to a question,—"Why doth he lay claim to this land?"—the Bastard allowed himself to reply,—"I do not know, except to get the land," which would be an impertinence, and not characteristic of Robert Faulconbridge. Blunt as he is, he is shrewdness itself, and he is as incapable of misunderstanding as of parrying a question of the king—a question, too, which he is prepared to answer frankly. The "why" of the king plainly imports, "On what plea?" He inquires consistently enough, on what principle does a son, who admits himself to be the younger born, lay claim to the manifest inheritance of an elder brother?

As the text which is uniformly presented by the editors casts us upon an anomaly, let us secure ourselves by reference, in the first instance, to the common original, the first folio. Here the reply is thus given:—

BASTARD. I know not why, except to get the land:
But once he slander'd me with bastardy:
But where I be as true, &c.

As far as authority goes this seems at first sight to support the editors; the colon at the end of the first line is not in itself an objection to their full stop; and so we shall be still left with the second line as equivalent to the platitude, "But on one

occasion he slandered me with bastardy"; and this propounded in face of the palpable fact that the scandal was not imputed once but always—not formerly and indefinitely, but up to and most particularly at the instant present.

All this difficulty, and not this alone, is escaped if we read,—

I know not why, except to get the land,
But once he slander me with bastardy.

As regards the changes from the folio they are the replacement of a colon by a comma, or perhaps the omission of either, and then the erasure of the final *d* of "slanderd," of which more presently.

The sense which we obtain by these corrections satisfies every requirement. "Once" is used in its sense of "positively," "once for all," or "successfully," as in the instances,—

Having once this juice I'll watch Titania.

Midsummer Night's Dream.

Have I once lived to see two honest men.

Timon of Athens.

'Tis once thou lovest.—*Much Ado about Nothing.*

"But" is here used in its sense of "only," a word which it sometimes strengthens,—

He had but only me.—*Goldsmith's Edwin and Angelina.*

And sometimes replaces—

Begin these wood-birds but to couple now?

Midsummer Night's Dream, Act iv. sc. 1.

I say, but mark his gesture.—*Othello, Act iv. sc. 1.*

Would I might but ever see that man.—*Tempest, Act I. sc. 2.*

So we have "but erewhile" and "but late,"—that is, "only lately."

Faulconbridge, therefore, speaking at once curtly and bluntly, declares that the drift of his brother's claim is to get the land if he can only successfully attach to his elder the slander of bastardy.

To return to the folio; there is fair reason typographically for challenging the last *d* in *slanderd*. The general rule in this book when the last syllable of a preterite or participle is required by the metre to be contracted, is for the contraction to be marked by an apostrophe; *slanderd*, therefore, if the received reading is carried, should have appeared as *slander'd*; there is, therefore, a typographical lapse in any case—either an apostrophe is wanting or a final letter is superfluous. Even from this lower point of view a settlement of the text is demanded, and must be remitted to the requirements of grammar first and sense above all.

It will be observed that when "but" is read in the proposed connexion and purport, the harshness of the succeeding line beginning with a repeated adversative "but" is obviated.

It is with equal confidence, whether equally convincingly or not, that I moot the question of corruption in still another line in "King John," which seems to have attracted hitherto only a single observation, and that only faintly suggestive of a difficulty.

In the first scene of the third act, the French and English kings repair with the newly-married dauphin and Lady Blanch to the royal tent, where King Philip endeavours to appease the disappointed and indignant Constance:—

PHILIP. By heaven, fair lady, you shall have no cause
To curse the fair proceedings of this day
Have I not pawn'd to you my majesty?

CONSTANCE. You have beguiled me with a counterfeit
Resembling majesty, which, being touch'd and tried,
Proves valueless: you are forsworn, forsworn:
You came in arms to spill mine enemies' blood,
But now in arms you strengthen it with yours:
The grappling vigour and rough frown of war
Is cold in amity and painted peace.

Dr. Johnson expresses a fear that in the line "But now in arms," &c., a clinch is intended,— "in arms" referring to embraces. This note is at least an admission of a certain hesitation about the line as expressive of a continued warlike attitude, and thus contradictory to the antithesis between peace and war in the next two lines. It is the conviction that the antithesis of the last two lines is intended to strengthen that of the two preceding which suggests to me this correction:—

But now unarm'd you strengthen it with yours.

This correction implies that the kings and their attendants, who, in the previous scene, at the end of the second act, were in the warlike equipment befitting an impending conflict in the field, make their appearance in the present scene, on their

return from the marriage ceremony, which reconciled them, not merely in the weeds of peace, but even in something of the appropriate bedizenment of the festive occasion.

The value of such a contrast to the previous scene even theatrically, and still more to the misery of Constance, who has thrown herself on the ground in a rage of pride and grief and obstinacy just as the wedding train comes in, is manifest, and that it was not neglected by the author is quite borne out by the general context. The reconciled citizens of Angiers are invited, indeed, to open their gates,—

For at St. Mary's chapel, presently,
The rites of marriage shall be solemnized.

But King John intimates some thought of what the changed occasion requires:—

Go we, as well as haste will suffer us,
To this unlock'd for, unprepared pomp;

and so the spectator is prepared for a certain degree of alteration of costume. The words of King Philip in congratulation to the bride as they are entering the tent, while the prostrate Constance is still unseen, carry an allusion to this sudden outward transformation:—

To solemnize this day the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the alchemist;
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold.

That Blanch is in proper bridal array is approved by the line in which the incensed Constance declares it to be a disguise of the Evil One:—

O Lewis, stand fast: the devil tempts thee here
In likeness of a new up-trimmed bride.

"Trimmed up" is a current phrase for the height of feminine adornment. So Sir Giles Overreach,—
And bid my daughter's women trim her up,
Though they paint her, so she catch the lord, I'll thank them.
And the line

Go, waken Juliet, go and trim her up,

was Mr. Dyce's authority for correcting the "un-trimmed" of the folio.

It is to the offensive gaiety of the train that Constance refers in her epithet of the "painted peace" which is so repugnant to her; there is a little excuse for changing the word as for interpreting it "simulated," for Constance would rejoice to believe it were nothing more.

The argument from plausible typographical lapse is weaker in this case than in the former; we have to assume that the transposition by the reader or compositor involved a substitution of "in arms" for "unarm'd" as the word is spelt elsewhere in the folio. But such an error is moderate enough for printers of any time; it is too familiar to many how the occurrence of "unarm'd" exactly below so similar a combination as "in arms" in the previous line would be likely to invite confusion.

Be it frankly admitted that in this case the received reading does not make nonsense, especially if care be taken not to throw emphatic stress upon "arms" in either line. But assuredly we help ourselves so to a halting antithesis:—

You came in arms to spill mine enemies' blood;
But now in arms you strengthen it with yours.

As against this, the contention is that Shakespeare wrote:—

You came in arms to spill mine enemies' blood;
But now unarm'd you strengthen it with yours.

And so I leave the case, and so it stands for judgment.

The correction of the false attributions of the speeches of Faulconbridge and Hubert at the commencement of the last scene of this play, which I proposed to Mr. Dyce, will be found adopted and duly acknowledged in his final edition.

W. WATKISS LLOYD.

AN EARLY ACCOUNT OF CYPRUS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of Cyprus, extracted from the travels of George Sandys, published in 1615 with the following title:—

"A | RELATION | of a Journey begun | An:
Dom: 1610. | Foure Bookes | Containing a de-
scription of | the Turkish Empire, of Ægypt, | of
the Holy Land, of the Re- | mote parts of Italy,—

and Ilands, ad- | ioyning. | LONDON. | Printed for
W. Barrett. | 1615."

"Our sailes now swelling with the first breath of May, on the right had we left Cyprus, sacred of old unto Venus, who (as they faine) was here first exhibited to mortals—

I sing of Venus crown'd with gold: renowned
For faire: that Cyprus guards, by Neptune bound.
Her in soft some mild-breathing zephyre bore,
On murmuring waues unto that fruitfull shore.

Thither said to be driven, in regard of the fertility of the soile, or beastly lusts of the people; who to purchase portions for their daughters, accustomed to prostitute them on the shore unto strangers: an offering besides held acceptable to their goddess of viciousnesse. Some write that Cyprus was so named of the Cypresse trees that grew therein. Others of Cyrus, who built in it the ancient city of Aphrodisia, but grossely; for Cyrus liued six hundred yeares after Homer, by whom it was so named; but more probably of Cryptus, the more ancient name, in that often concealed by the surges. It stretcheth from East unto West in forme of a fleece, and thrusteth forth a number of promontories; whereupon it was called Cerastis, which signifieth horned; so termed the Promontories, as in Phillis to Demophon,

A bay there is like to a bow when bent,
Steepe hornes aduancing on the shores extent

The occasion of that fable of Venus her meta-morphosing the cruel sacrificers of that Iland into oxen; or else of the tumours that grew in many of their foreheada. It is in circuit according unto Strabo four hundred twenty seuē miles, 60 miles distant from the rocky shore of Cilicia, and from the maine of Syria an hundred; from whence it is said to haue bin deuicid by an Earthquake. Deuicid it was into four Prouinces: Salamina, Amathusia, Lapethia, and Paphia, so named of their principall cities. Salamina was built by Teucer, in memoriall of that from thence he was banished by his father Telamon for not reuenging the death of his brother.

When Teucer fled from Sire, and Salamine,
Crown'd with a wreath of poplar dipt in wine,
He thus his sad friends cheares: Go we lou'd mates
Which way soeuer Fortune leads: the Fates
Are kinder then my father: nor despair
When Teucer guides you. He whose answers are
Most sure; Apollo in another land
Did say another Salamine should stand.

The Iland being assigned unto him by Belus, if Didoes relation may be beleueed.

Teucer, exiled Greece to Sidon came,
Who a new kingdom sought by Belus aide.
My father Belus then did Cyprus tame
And that rich countrey tributary made.

This city was afterwards called Constantia; but destroyed by the Iewes in the daies of the Emperour Traian; and finally by the Saracens, in the reigne of Heraclius; vpon the ruines thereof the famous Famagosta was erected by King Costas, as they say, the father of St. Katherine. Eternized in fame by the vnfortunate valour of the Venetians and their auxiliary forces, vnder the command of Signior Bragadino, who with incredible fortitude withstood the formidable assaults made by the populous army of Selimus the second, conducted by Mustapha; and after surrendred it vpon honorable conditions, infringed by the periured and execrable Bassa. Who entertaining at his tent with counterfeit kindnesse the principall of them, suddainly picking a quarrell, caused them all to be murdered, the gouernour excepted, whom he reserued for more exquisite torments. For, hauing cut off his cares, and exhibited him by carrying of earth on his backe to the derision of the Infidels, he finally fleyed him aliue; and stuffing his skine with chaffe, commanded it to be hung at the maine yard of his Galley. Famagosta is seated in a plaine, between two promontories; in forme welnigh quadrangular, whereof two parts are washt by the Sea; indifferent strong, and containing two miles in circumference. It standeth almost opposite unto Tripoli, having a hauen which openeth South-east; the mouth thereof being streightened with two rockes which defend it from the weather. There was Saint Barnaby borne, there suffered martyrdom vnder Nero, and there buried: to whom the Cathedral Church was dedicated. This greatly ruined city is yet the strongest in the

Iland, the seat of the Zanziacke: late put into such an affright up to the approach of the Florentine ships, that he fully purposed, as is credibly reported, to have surrendered it upon their landing. Who (perhaps possess with a mutual terror) forbore to attempt it. The aforesaid region of Salamina (which lieth on the East of the Iland) contained also the celebrated cities of Aphrodisium, Tamassus, abounding with vitriol, and verdigrease; Arsinoe, Idaliu & the neighboring groves so charmed off; the Olympi Promontory (where Venus had her Temple into which it was lawful for no woman to enter) with the hill on the opposite Pedasium, square on the top like a table, and sacred unto her, as all the aforesaid. In the territory of Lapathia comprehending the North part, where once stood Tremitus, in the heart almost of the Iland, and midst of a goodly plaine, stands the late regall City of Nicosia; circular in forme, and five miles in circumference; not yielding in beauty (before defaced by the Turke) unto the principall cities of Italy. Taken by the foresaid Mustapha on the ninth of September in the year 1570, with an vncredible slaughter, and death of Dandalus the vnwarlike Gouverneur. The chiefe of the prisoners, and richest spoiles, he caused to be imbarqued in two tall ships, and a great Gallion, for a present to send vnto Selymus: when a noble and beautifull Lady, preferring an honourable death before a life which would proue so replete with slavery and hated prostitutions; set fire on certaine barrels of powder, which not only tore in peeces the Vessels that carried her, but burnt the other so low, that the sea deuoured their reliques. The Frankes haue their Factours resident in Nicosia, partly inhabited by the ancient Greeke-Cypriots, and partly by Turkes and Moores. The buildings are low, flat-roofed, the entrances little, for the most part ascended by staires for the more difficult entry. North of this and vpon the Sea stood Ceraunia, erected by Cyrus (now of great strength and called Cerines, yet surrendered to the Turke before it was besieged), and at the West end of that Prouince, the City of the Sunne, with the Temples of Venus and Isis built by Phalerus and Achamus the Athenians. The Mountain of Olympus lies on the south of Lepathia, high and taking vp fiftie miles with his basis, now called the mountain of the holy Crosse, clothed with trees of all sorte, and stored with fountaines; whereon are a number of Monasteries possessed by the Greeke Coloieros of the order of Saint Basil. South of the which vnto the Sea extended Amathusa—

heavy with mynes of brasse—

so called of the City Amathus, now scarcely shewing her foundation, sacred vnto Venus and wherein the rites of her Adonis were annually celebrated. Built perhaps by Amasis (for I do but so coniecture by the name and in that it lieth opposite vnto Ægypt), who was the first that conquered Cyprus. East thereof are the Saline, so called from the abundance of salt that is made there; where the Turke did first land his Army; the Shore thereabout being fit for the purpose; On the West side of Amathus there is a promontory in forme of a pene-insula, called formerly Curias (of the not far distant City built by the Argiues, at this day named Episcopia, where Apollo had a groue hard by a promontory, from whence they were thrown that but presumed to touch his Altar), now called the Cape of Cats: whereon are the ruins of a Monastery of Greeke Coloieros, faire when it flourished with a sumptuous Temple dedicated to Saint Nicholas, the Monkes, as they say, being obliged to foster a number of Cats for the destruction of the abundance of Serpents that infested those quarters; accustomed to returne to the Couent at the sound of a bell when they had sufficiently hunted. Paphia comprehendeth the West of Cyprus; so called of the Maritime City built by the Sonne of Pigmalion by his Inuoy statue: such said to be in regard of her beauty; of whom (hauing long liued a single life in detestation of those lustfull women) he became enamoured,

She Paphus bare whose name that Iland beares.

But Paphus, according to others, was built by Cyneras (both Father and Grandfather to Adonis), who called it so in remembrance of Paphus his father. This Cyneras, having sworn to assist Menelaus with fiftie ships, sent him only one, with the models of the other in clay to colour his periury. No place was there through the whole earth where Venus was more honoured—

An hundred fiers Sabeen gums consume
There in her fane, which fragrant wreathes perfume.

Five miles from thence stands the City of Baffo, called new Paphos heretofore, built by Agapenor, frequented from all parts both by men and women; who went from thence in a solemne procession vnto the old to pay their Vowes and celebrate her Solemnities. But her Temples both in the one and in the other (as throughout the whole Iland) were razed to the ground by the procurement of Saint Barnaby. West of this stood Cythera, a little village, at this day called Conucha, sacred also vnto Venus, and which once did giue a name vnto Cyprus. That, and not the Iland that lies before Peloponnesus, being meant by this:—

Mine Amathus, high Paphos, Cythera,
Idalian groves —

The vtmost promontory that stretcheth to the West with the supereminent mountain now called Capo Saint Pisano, bore formerly the name of the Athenian Acamas. East of which stood the Citie of Arsinoe (at this day Lescare), renowned for the groves of Iupiter. This Iland boasts of the births of Æscapiades, Solon, Zeno the Stoicke, and author of that Sect, Apollonius and Zenophon. At the first it was so ouergrown with wood, that besides the infinite waste made thereof in the melting of mettals, it was decreed that euery man should inherit as much as he could make champion. A Countrye abounding with all things necessary for life; and thereof called Macaria, whose wealth allured the Romanes to make a conquest thereof: a prey that more plentifully furnished their coffers then the rest of their triumphs. It affordeth matter to build a ship from the bottom of the keele to the top of her top-gallant; and to furnish her with tackling and amunition. It produceth oile, and graine of several sorts, wine that lasteth vntill the eight yeare; Grapes whereof they make raisins of the Sunne; Citrons, pomgranats, Almonds, figs, saffron, Coriander, sugar-canes: Sundry hearbs as well Physical as for food, turpentine, rubarbe, colquintida, Scammony, &c. But the staple Commodities, are Cotton woolles (the best of the Orient), chamolets, salt and sope-ashes. They haue plentiful Mines of brasse, some small store of Gold and siluer; Greene soder, vitrioll; allume, orpiment, white and red lead, iron, and diuerse kinds of precious stones of inferior value, amongst which the emerald, and the turky. But it is in the Sommer exceeding hot, and vnealthy; and annoyed with serpents. The brookes (for riuers it hath none) rather merite the name of torrents, being often exhausted by the Sunne, insomuch as in the time of Constantine the Great, the Iland was for six and thirty years together almost vtterly abandoned, rain never falling during that season. It was first possessed by the sonnes of Iaphet, payed tribute first by the Ægyptian Amasis, then conquered by Belus, and gouerned by the posteritie of Teucer until Cyrus expelled the nine kings that there ruled. But after the Grecians repossess the soueraintie, and kept it until the death of Nicocles, and then it continued under the government of the Ptolomeis till the Romanes took it from the last of that name: restored again to Cleopatra and her sister Arsinoe by Antonius; but he ouerthrowne, it was made a province of Rome, and with the transmigration of the Empire, submitted to the Bizantine Emperours; being ruled by a succession of Dukes for the space of eight hundred yeares. When conquered by our Richard the first, and giuen in exchange for the titular kingdom of Jerusalem vnto Guy of Lusignan, it continued in his familie vntill the yeare 1473, it was by Catharina Cornelia a Venetian lady, the widow to King James the bastard, who had taken the same by strong

hand from his sister Carlotte, resigned to the Venetians; who ninetie seuen yeares after did lose it to the Infidels, vnder whose yoke it now groweth. But it is for the most part inhabited by Grecians who haue not long since attempted an vnfortunate insurrection. Their ecclesiasticall estate is gouerned by one Archbishop and three Bishops, the Metropolitan of Nicosia, the Bishops of Famagosta, Paphos, and Amathus who liue vpon stipends."

THE 'INFERNO,' CANTO 33.

I VENTURE to think that the date of the curious interpolation mentioned by Mr. Moore as existing in one of the Bodleian MSS., and now discovered by Prof. Palmieri in a codex of the Bibl. Chigiana, may be pretty accurately fixed. Matteo Villani, book v. chap. xxxiii., relates "how they of Lucca thought to free themselves from the bondage of them of Pisa, but their traitors would not." After telling how the Lucchese, with the aid of their "contadini," were on the point of succeeding, he goes on, "Ma forse non compiuto allora il termine de' loro peccati; e però avvenne che certi popolani ch' erano meno male trattati dai Pisani che gli altri, e alquanti degl' Interminelli . . . tradirono i loro cittadini. . . Il popolo vile . . . lievemente si lasciò ingannare." This happened in 1355, and it would appear likely that some personal enemy of the Interminelli conceived the idea of avenging the treachery by handing one of them down to eternal infamy, availing himself for this purpose of the celebrity of the Divine Comedy. Unluckily, it would seem that he was hardly strong enough to wield Dante's weapons; for no one who is familiar with the master's style could ever suppose these clumsy lines to have proceeded from his pen. The fact of their occurring in so very few MSS. would be enough to show that few people were taken in by them. For the first line, if it is worth while to suggest emendations, I would propose

Quand' ebbi al parlato alla travista

sc. Pisa, comparing "la ben guidata" of Purg. xii. 102. The "costi fitto" of the Oxford MS. looks as if it ought to be "costi ritto," with a reminiscence of xix. 53, just as the "quà entro" lower down is suggested by x. 119. The fourth line from the end ought, I presume, to be

Il popolo sommessi a tradimento.

And the last but one—

Vattene e non portar di me ambasciata.

It is rather curious that in the chapter of M. Villani preceding that which I have quoted mention is made of a Gualandi, a Lanfranchi, and a Sismondi.

A. J. BUTLER.

London, August 20, 1878.

IF I may venture to express an opinion upon the passage of the 'Inferno' quoted by Mr. Moore in the *Athenæum* of the 17th, I would suggest that it is a genuine passage of Dante, written, as I have no doubt were many others, with the intention of being inserted if required. Dante's poem, consisting, as it does, of a series of tableaux, each complete in itself, would especially favour this mode of composition.

I am the more persuaded of this by the word "latrafitto," which I would read "all'altra fitto"—a mere direction to show that it was to rhyme with its preceding *terzina*:—

Quando cussì parlato (all'altra fitto),

and in the Chigi version I would read, though with considerable diffidence, "la restata" for "la rietata":—

Quand' ebbe al parlato (la restata).

I cannot see any objection to the word "fritto," which may signify dead, finished, vulgarly "done for," as Dante never makes a scruple of using vulgar expressions.

As to the place of these lines in Canto xxxiii. it is evident that they must have preceded l. 91, and it is equally evident that they could not be inserted there as the poem now stands, since they suppose the preceding lines to have been spoken by a third person. I offer two suggestions:—

1. That the apostrophe to Pisa was omitted, and the passage in question began at l. 76.

2. That the apostrophe to Pisa was put in the

mouth of Ugolino, the *terzina* 76-78 being omitted, which could easily be done by changing the word "morti," at the end of l. 74, to "spenti":

Gli dico a brancolar sovra ciascuno,
E dno di li chiamai poi ch' e' fur spenti:
Poesia, più che 'l dolor, pote' il digiuno.
Ahi Pisa, vituperio delle genti, &c.

With regard to the recurrence of the same rhymes, it is obvious that, to enable a passage to be inserted in a poem of *terzine*, it must begin and end with the same rhymes. This would be a matter for subsequent correction, and how careful that correction must have been is shown by the fact that, in the whole course of the *Divina Commedia*, it is only twelve times that the same rhymes occur twice in the same canto. HENRY BOURTON.

PROF. BONAMY PRICE AND MR. MILL.

YOUR Correspondent, Mr. Bonamy Price, is entirely in error in supposing that he has convicted the late Mr. Mill of "incompatible definitions of the term 'cost of production.'"

Mr. Mill does indeed affirm that "profits as well as wages enter into the cost of production which determines the value of the produce"; but, at the same time, he defines cost of production as "the outlay," and he explains very clearly that he refers only to such profits as are included in the advances made by the producer. But the market value, as Mr. Mill points out, includes more than this, and there is, therefore, no inconsistency in his observation that "unless that value is sufficient to repay cost of production, and to afford, besides, the ordinary expectations of profit, the commodity will not continue to be produced." He is also quite consistent in saying that "in order that profit may be equal where the outlay—that is, the cost of production—is equal, things must, on the average, exchange for one another in the ratio of their cost of production." I will not trouble you with Mr. Mill's simple and clear illustration of this principle. These things are known to every careful student of Mr. Mill's work, though they are not understood by Mr. Price, as is only too evident both in his book and in his complaint of your critic's exposure of his rashness.

I cannot refrain from adding that there appears to me to be something painful in the spectacle of an Oxford Professor of Political Economy charging his own "confusion" in elementary matters upon Mr. Mill in the presence of young men whom he has been chosen to instruct. MOY THOMAS.

THE DEATH WARRANT OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

In your issue of the 10th inst. Mr. Thoms asks what authority there is "for the tradition that the death warrant of Charles the First was signed at Bradshaw's House, Walton-on-Thames." It seems to me that there can be none whatever. A short statement as to the dates connected with the trial and execution will show that such an assertion is in all probability merely a local tradition. The trial took place on January 20th, 22nd, and 23rd; and on Saturday, January 27th, the Commissioners met at Whitehall and agreed upon the sentence; they afterwards adjourned to Westminster Hall, when the king was brought in, and Bradshaw pronounced sentence upon him. The Regicide Court then deputed some of its members to arrange the time and place of execution. On Monday, January 29th, the Commissioners met at Whitehall, and the official report states that the warrant was then and there drawn up, signed, and sealed. On Tuesday, January 30th, at two o'clock, the king was executed. Now, although there are good reasons for doubting the official statement that the warrant was drawn up and signed at the meeting on Monday the 29th, yet it is most probable that it was partly signed there; many of the Commissioners never signed the warrant at all, and some who did sign it were not present at that meeting; it is therefore a fair inference that the warrant was taken from place to place, lukewarm regicides bunted up, and as many signatures as possible obtained before the document was handed to Col. Hacker, which no doubt was done the

same day. We see, then, that there were but two clear days (one of them being Sunday) between the passing of the sentence and its execution, during which period the warrant was drawn up and fifty-nine signatures procured. Is it likely that Bradshaw and others left Westminster for Walton at such a time? G. S.

Literary Gossip.

MR. BOND is likely to be the successor of Mr. Winter Jones at the British Museum.

A RETURN to an Order of the House of Commons (334) has been published, entitled 'Copy of all Communications to the Trustees of the British Museum respecting the Salaries to be paid to Officers and Assistants in that Establishment, and of all Minutes and Proceedings of the Trustees thereon subsequent to the Return of the 26th day of July, 1877' (No. 332). This is an extremely interesting paper for all persons receiving salaries in the British Museum. The lately arranged scale of remuneration for officers is cited in pp. 22, 23.

M. LOUIS DÉPRET is preparing a French translation of Charles Lamb's 'Essays of Elia.' Specimens of this translation are contained in the newly issued volume of the *Mémoires* of the Société des Sciences de l'Agriculture et des Arts de Lille. M. Dépret's extracts are preceded by Lamb's biography and a short notice on literary humour in England. The same volume contains the second part of the essay on the Berber language, by General Faiderbe, containing phrases and a vocabulary.

TRAVELLERS in Italy will be interested to learn that Signor Corrado Ricci has just brought out a concise description of Ravenna and its monuments, preceded by an historical sketch of this interesting town. The title of the book is 'Ravenna e i suoi Dintorni.'

THE Bodleian Library has acquired a great number of fragments of documents on papyrus, written partly in Greek, partly in Arabic, which relate to the administration of Egypt under the Khaliphs. If we are not mistaken, the British Museum has lately bought from the same source many similar documents.

AMONG the Japanese books lately added to the Library of the British Museum is the first volume of a translation of Sir Edward Creasy's 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World.' The author's name appears as Idowarudo Kureshi, and the volume consists of the account of the Battle of Marazon (Marathon).

FRAULEIN FANNY BERLIN, of St. Petersburg, has obtained lately the degree of "Doctor Juris" in the University of Zürich, after having passed a first-class examination, i.e., "summa cum laude."

MRS. MORTIMER COLLINS has finished a novel left incomplete by her husband, entitled 'You Play me False.' It will be brought out next month by Messrs. Bentley & Son.

'INSCRIPTIONS on the Tombstones and Monuments erected in Memory of the Covenanters' is the title of a post octavo volume in the press. It will contain an historical introduction and notes, and an engraving of the Martyrs' monument in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh. Mr. James Gibson, of Liverpool, is the author.

'THE RIVAL CRUSOES,' a tale by Agnes Strickland, written more than fifty years ago

and published by John Harris, has been rewritten and enlarged by Mr. W. H. G. Kingston, and will be published by Harris's successors, Messrs. Griffith & Farran.

DR. HUGO VON MELTZEL, editor of the well-known *Comparative Literary Journal*, is preparing a new biography of the Hungarian poet, Petöfi, and will publish it, together with fresh German translations of some of the poems, in the Leipzig 'Universal Bibliothek' at an early date.

A CURIOUS addition to Petöfi literature has just been printed at Kolozsvárt. It is a small quarto brochure of eight pages, of which only thirteen copies have been printed, and is entitled 'Petöfi Ausztriában és Ausztráliában.' The contents include a translation into Lowland Scotch of one of Petöfi's love lyrics, made by a Miss Gordon, of Victoria, and originally published in the *Melbourne Review*, an Australian quarterly.

M. DENTU, of Paris, will shortly publish a volume containing a new story—*un conte d'enfant*—by M. Catulle Mendès.

PROF. HERMENEGILDO GINER, of Madrid, is occupied with a translation into Spanish of Signor Bonghi's 'Leo XIII. and Italy,' to which will be added the Latin Poems of Cardinal Pecci, now Leo XIII. These are being translated by Señor Quirós de los Rios. The book will be published by Medina, of Madrid.

OF books relating to Greek and Roman literature and history we may notice the first fasciculus of the 'Grammatici Græci,' containing 'Apollonii Scripta Minora,' edited by Dr. R. Schneider; 'Studien zur alten Griechischen Musik,' by Dr. Joh. Papastamatopulos; M. Émile Legrand's French translation of D. Bikéla's historical essay on the Greeks in the Middle Ages; Prof. Lucian Müller's 'Orthographiæ et Prosodiæ Latine Summarium'; 'Untersuchungen zur Echtheitfrage der Heroiden Ovids,' by Dr. W. Zingerle; and Fasciculus I. of the seventh volume of the 'Grammatici Latini,' containing 'Scriptores de Orthographia,' by Prof. H. Keil.

PALEOGRAPHICAL publications are following one another rapidly from various countries. M. Léopold Delisle, Director of the National Library in Paris, has just brought out a 'Notice sur un Manuscrit Mérovingien de la Bibliothèque d'Epinal.' The third volume of the 'Bibliotheca Casiensis' gives a great number of paleographical specimens. The third fasciculus of 'La Paleografia Artistica di Montecassino' is nearly ready. The photographic reproduction of the Bodleian MS. of the 'Chanson de Roland,' under the direction of Prof. E. Stengel, of Marburg (the plan of which we have mentioned in these columns), is now finished and ready for publication. It may be obtained from the editor for one guinea up to the 1st of April, 1879; after that date the price of it will be thirty shillings.

GREAT activity prevails in the epigraphical department. We may say that no week, perhaps no day, passes without discovery. The last number of the *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* contains a great number of Latin inscriptions found at Palestrina and at Hadjar-er-Roum, Province of Oran. The last number of the *Bulletino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma* contains notes on unedited

Latin inscriptions on wood, by Giuseppe Gatti. The next number will contain an essay on a Latin and Palmyrene tomb inscription, by Prof. Canon Enrico Fabiani. Inscriptions have been found lately at Nissa (Nish) and Mostar, as we learn from letters (in Slavonic) published in the last number of the *Bulletino di Archeologia e Storia Dalmatica*.

ON comparative philology and mythology we have received the first part of 'Morphologische Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der Indogermanischen Sprachen,' by Drs. H. Osthoff and K. Brugmann; Dr. Ang. Mommsen's 'Delphica'; 'Hermes der Windgott,' by Prof. W. H. Roscher; and Dr. J. L. W. Schwartz's 'Der Ursprung der Stamm- und Gründungs-Sage Roms unter dem Reflex Indogermanischer Mythen.'

OF the latest French books we may mention: 'La Terreur Blanche, Episodes et Souvenirs de la Réaction dans le Midi en 1815,' by Ernest Daudet; 'Histoire du Diocèse de Coutances et Avranches,' by the Abbé Lecanu, 2 vols.; 'Histoire de la Flèche et de ses Seigneurs,' by Ch. de Montzey, 2 vols., published for the Société Historique et Archéologique du Maine; 'Fouquier-Tinville et le Tribunal Révolutionnaire,' by M. Domenget; the first volume of 'Histoire du Luxe Privé et Public depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'à nos Jours,' by H. Baudrillard; 'Le Mahométanisme en Chine et dans le Turkestan Oriental,' by M. P. Dabry de Thiersant, 2 vols.; 'Les Colloques Scolaires du Seizième Siècle et Leurs Auteurs (1480-1570),' by L. Massebian; 'Hamlet le Danois,' by Prof. Alexandre Büchner; 'Les Monuments Primitifs de la Règle Cistercienne,' according to MSS. in the Abbaye de Cîteaux, by Ph. Guignard. This work forms the last volume of the *Analecta Divionensia* (Dijon).

THE *Bulletin Monumental* of Tours contains, amongst others, unedited documents on the 'Courtsoys, Peintres-Émailleurs de Limoges,' by Dr. E. Giraudet.

GALLO-ROMAN antiquities have been discovered at Königshofen, near Strasbourg, and will be described in a pamphlet by the Abbé Straub.

THE last number of the *Revue Archéologique* contains, amongst others, the following articles: 'Notice sur un Cimetière Romain découvert à Paris, rue Nicole' (about five years ago), by M. Robert de Lastey; 'Esquisse de la Mythologie Irlandaise d'après les Monuments Littéraires Nationaux les plus Anciens,' by M. H. d'Arbois de Jubainville.

THE newly-issued volume of the *Bulletin de la Société Archéologique et Historique de la Charente* contains a long description of the Roman theatre, lately discovered at Le Bois des Bouchauds, Commune de Saint-Cybardes (Charente), by M. M. G. de Laurière. M. Jules Pelissou publishes in the same volume the Register of the deliberations of the Consistoire of Barbezieux (1680-1684), documents of importance for the history of Protestantism in France.

OF new German books we may record Prof. A. Bastian's 'Die Culturländer des alten America,' two vols.; the second enlarged edition of Dr. Schäffle's 'Kapitalismus und Socialismus'; (an English translation of the first appeared in 1874, by M. Kaufmann); The first two volumes of the history of Ger-

man Church Law, by Prof. E. Loening; 'Thomas und Felix Platter zur Sittengeschichte des XVI. Jahrhunderts,' by Dr. H. Boos; the second part of Prof. Zahn's critical edition of the 'Patrum Apostolicorum Opera'; the second volume of Dr. Witzschel's 'Sagen, Sitten, und Gebräuche aus Thüringen'; the first part of Dr. Gierke's 'Untersuchungen zur deutschen Staats- und Rechtsgeschichte,' containing the history of the Town Council at Strasbourg from its first traces to 1263; Dr. W. Hertzberg's edition, with a metrical translation, of 'The Libell of Englische Policye, 1436,' with an historical introduction by Prof. R. Pauli.

WE have received two important books on the progress of science and art in Austria: 'Die Verwaltung der Oesterreichischen Schulen von 1868 bis 1877,' by Dr. Karl Lehmayr; 'Die Kunstbewegung in Oesterreich seit der Pariser Weltausstellung im Jahre 1867,' by R. v. Eitelberger. Both works have appeared under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Instruction at Vienna.

THE last number of the *Mittheilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Institutes in Athen* contains important documents and inscriptions relating to the history of the theatre at Athens, by Dr. Ulrich Köhler, followed by Dr. Lolling's article, 'Böotische Schauspielerinschriften.' A great number of other Greek inscriptions are to be found in the same fasciculus.

THE last number of the *Ergänzungsheft* of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains the statistics of the globe for the year, by Behm and Wagner. Concerning Cyprus the authors mention the official *Salnamé* of 1873, according to which the number of the inhabitants of the island was 28,700 males (about 57,400 inhabitants altogether). According to the report of Dr. von Zwiedineck, Austrian Consul-General at Beyrout (to be found in the *Oesterreichische Monatshefte für den Orient*, December, 1876), however, the population of Cyprus has increased to the number of 250,000, amongst whom are 60,000 Mohammedans, 170,000 not-United Greeks, 10,000 United Greeks and Roman Catholics, about 3,000 Maronites, and several thousand Armenians and Jews. Major zur Helle gave, in 1873, the number of the inhabitants as 135,000, and in 1877, 144,000.

ACCORDING to the *Bulletino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica*, June, 1878, a new Latin inscription was lately discovered near the church of San Paolo fuori le Mura. It begins, "Laribus Aug. et [genio im]p. Caes. [M. Aureli Severi Alexandri p]ii, &c. The same number has a description of a mirror with an inscription found between Bolsena and Orvieto.

WE have received an interesting contribution to the history of Poland from 1788 to 1791, by Freiherr Ernest von der Brüggén, entitled 'Polens Auflösung: Kulturgeschichtliche Skizzen aus den letzten Jahrzehnten der polnischen Selbstständigkeit.' The author was fortunate enough to make use of unedited documents to be found in the Prussian secret archives, in some archives in Kurland and Livonia, as well as of the unedited memoirs of the Freiherr C. von Heyking, one of the delegates of Kurland at Warsaw. Some parts of the book have already appeared in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*.

WE have lately mentioned books on the

history of theatres at Berlin and Dresden. Another contribution of the same kind has just appeared with the title of 'Das Königliche Hoftheater in Stuttgart von 1811 bis zur neueren Zeit: nach Erinnerungen von C. A. von Schraishuon.'

MR. W. S. W. VAUX has sent us a reprint, made, with the permission of the India Office, by the Royal Asiatic Society, of Major-General Cunningham's report of his explorations in India from the cold season of 1873-74 to the recess of 1877.

A VERY complete edition of Cicero de Amicitia (the Latin subject for the next Senior Oxford Local Examinations), edited by Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, of Rugby, will be issued next week by Messrs. Rivington. The introduction is divided into the following heads: Time and circumstances, dedication, scheme of the dialogue, characters, the Scipionic circle, pedigree of the Scipios, conspectus of the dialogue, analysis. After the text there are notes, &c., carefully drawn, and a most useful scheme of the subjunctive, followed by notes on the readings and indices.

PART I. of M. Arthur M. de Sainte-Claire's Dictionary of English, French, and German Idioms has just made its appearance. The work is to contain 285,000 idiomatic or constructively difficult phrases, and will be completed in about fourteen 3s. parts. The publishers are Messrs. MacLachlan & Stewart, of Edinburgh. The London agents are Messrs. Dulau & Co.

MR. FREDERIC WILLIAMS, formerly editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, and now a district court judge in Jamaica, is about to publish his journal of a recent visit paid to the French West Indian islands. The book will be dedicated, by permission, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WE have received the first fasciculus of the 'Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri,' published at Stockholm. Of other publications on Northern subjects we mention Dr. Oskar Brenner's book, 'Ueber die Kristni-Saga,' and Dr. Thorvaldur Bjarnarson's edition of St. Gregory's Homilies in Icelandic, with the title of 'Leifar Fornu Kristinna fröða Islenskra,' chiefly from the Codex Arnamagnæus 677. There are five fac-similes at the end of the book.

AMONGST the books and manuscripts, forming a portion of the valuable library of the late Bethell Walrond, Esq., sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, a copy of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, 8 vols. on large paper, produced 52*l.*; the Dauphin's own copy of the 'Fêtes données par la Ville de Paris à l'Occasion de ses Mariages,' 46*l.*; Galerie de Florence, 4 vols. in 2, 13*l.* 5*s.*; Kneller's Kit-Cat Club, 11*l.*; Johnson's History of Highwaymen, 5*l.*; Hogarth's Works restored by Heath, 10*l.*; Nash's Mansions, 4 vols., 11*l.*; Richardson's Old English Mansions, 4 vols., 9*l.*; Ruskin's Stones of Venice, 3 vols., 12*l.* 5*s.*; Polwhele's Devonshire, 7*l.* 10*s.*; Atkyns's Gloucestershire, 11*l.* 5*s.*; Baudouin, Exercice de l'Infanterie Française, 7*l.* 5*s.*; Anselme, Histoire Genealogique de la Maison Royale de France, 5*l.* 15*s.*; Tableaux de la Révolution Française, 3 vols., 6*l.* 15*s.*; Van Dyck, Iconographie, 7*l.*; Lysons's Berkshire, on large paper, illustrated in 4 vols., 97*l.*; Palissy, Œuvres, 12*l.* 15*s.*; Rembrandt,

Euvres, 6*l.* 10*s.*, &c. The entire sale realized 1,052*l.* 10*s.*

MR. CHARLES FARQUHARSON FINDLAY, the successful candidate out of more than a hundred and fifty applicants for the co-editorship of the *Japan Mail*, has met with a severe rebuff, just as he was about to sail, by the arrival of the news that the paper has been sold, owing to the illness of its proprietor, and that no reservation has been made in his (Mr. Findlay's) favour. Mr. Findlay gave up a good position as editor and manager of the *Greenock Advertiser* for the purpose of proceeding to Yokohama, and he has been honoured with a farewell banquet and presentations at the hands of leading citizens in the town he has left. The fact of having been so handsomely treated on the eve of his departure, however, only renders the present disappointment more mortifying.

SCIENCE

Habitual Drunkenness and Insane Drunkards.
By John Charles Bucknill, M.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

A WORK made up of a series of addresses, magazine articles, and letters to daily papers on one complicated subject can never be entirely satisfactory to any reader. The repetition of a long train of ideas is always confusing and generally wearisome. The application of the same theory to different practical details, statistics, and personal observations, is a difficult task even when summed up in one essay. It is always hard to comprehend the teaching of a learned and experienced man of science when, in different publications he brings forward different facts to support the same conclusions. Dr. Bucknill's work, or rather the collection of his previous public records, labours under this disadvantage. He has, however, neutralized to a great extent, certain inevitable difficulties by a preface in which he defends himself against the attack upon his opinions made recently in a parliamentary speech by Dr. Cameron, member for Glasgow. The treatment of drunkenness is an extremely hard subject, involving scientific, philosophical, ethical and sentimental questions, all as yet absolutely unsettled. One practical assertion runs throughout the book: the asylums for the cure of drunkenness have proved a failure in the United States. A physician of great learning and experience attached to one of these establishments stated that he could count on his fingers the cases of complete cure of drunkards under treatment in that institution. As to less well-managed asylums, many an unregenerate tippler on both sides of the Atlantic might "wish he had half the complaint" of the inmates. The patients spoke of their hospitals as "capital places to pick-up in after a debauch, but good for nothing else." After little festivities, the recipients of these charities would show their own doctor their rooms and offer him the choice of intoxicating drinks therein secreted. The prevention of the smuggling of the forbidden strong-waters into the asylums seemed absolutely impossible. Still it is the short duration of the temperance of those few patients who are discharged "cured" that tells most against the system. Dr. Bucknill disapproves of hospitals for inebriates, not only on account of the

failure of the practical experiments made in this direction, but also because he believes the incarceration of habitual drunkards to be unjust, as these misguided men often support their families for years after they have plunged into intemperate courses. If society punishes a man who, through drunkenness, ruins his family, and leaves it on the hands of the parish, it cannot ruin another family in order to incarcerate, for the crime of intemperance alone, a man who is supporting his establishment by labour, in spite of his vice.

The greatest difficulty of the whole subject is its moral aspect, and this is treated by the author with considerable originality when he discusses the distinction between vice and disease:—

"From the spiritualistic point of view the answer is easy; but what is the answer from our point of view—the physiological? As a guess at the truth, I would say that vice is a habit of the nervous centres of energizing in an emotional direction, mischievous to the well-being of the individual and of the community, but consistent with healthy nutrition, and not necessarily tending to diminish or destroy the vital activities of the individual. Disease I would define as a condition of some one or more parts of the organism, inherited or acquired, which always involves and implies an abnormal state of the nutrition of those parts, and does necessarily tend, if prolonged and increased, to diminish or destroy the vital activities of the organism."

The bearing of these philosophical conclusions on the treatment of habitual drunkards from a medical, legal, and social point of view forms the entire theoretical portion of the collection of interesting essays of which Dr. Bucknill's work is made up.

Cyprus, Historical and Descriptive. Adapted from the German of Franz von Löher, by Mrs. A. Batson Joyner. (Allen & Co.)

WE cannot congratulate Mrs. Batson Joyner upon the manner in which she has "adapted" Löher's delightful record of travels. The beauty and spirit of the original have, to a great extent, evaporated in the process of "adaptation," the meaning of the German author has in numerous instances not been conveyed, and he is made responsible for sentiments which find no expression in his book. Take the following as an instance. Speaking of Larnaka, Löher says:—"In der katholischen Kirche betete ein einsamer schwarzer Mönch. Die griechische zeigte sehr hübsches Schnitzwerk..." This the adapter renders as follows:—"In the Catholic church we found a solitary monk, who showed us some fine carvings." This is condensation or adaptation with a vengeance. The Catholic and Greek churches are rolled into one, and the former is credited with the fine carvings found in the latter. Further on, Löher says that he would not so much object to worshippers kissing the pictures if they were required previously to wash their faces. The adapter actually makes him approve the practice "if only from the fact that a law of the church required that no one should salute the sacred pictures without previously washing his face." Instances of such false renderings might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, and before publishing a second edition this adaptation should be carefully revised by a competent German scholar. Löher certainly never wrote the following sentence on parting from Cyprus:—"May we trust that under British rule her barren wastes and plains may once more speedily become fruitful fields, and her people again reap the blessings and benefits of a pure Christian church, and a paternal government!" The information on the geography of Cyprus, given in an Appendix, is singularly inexact.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to single out any particular event which has characterized the recent meeting of the British Association, and is likely to make it memorable in the annals of this body. When the Association last met in Ireland, all the country was in arms against the heresies of science, and the Belfast address of Dr. Tyndall became the field on which many a battle was bitterly fought out. Nothing so exciting, however, has occurred on the present occasion. No startling discovery has been announced; no one has ventured to broach new theories which press hard on our cherished beliefs. Everything, in fact, has passed off quietly and pleasantly. The city of Dublin, as might have been expected, exhibited all the warmth of Irish hospitality, and, forgetful of the Belfast business, received the Association with open arms; while the Association in turn behaved itself with becoming modesty. While the meeting lasted every one was full of smiles, and now that it is over it has left behind it nothing but the pleasantest of recollections.

That department of science which has the honour to stand at the head of the Association, and figures in the programme as Section A., is the noble science of mathematics. As Trinity College is famous for its mathematical men, this section was naturally well represented. It had been announced that the meeting would be presided over by the Rev. Dr. Salmon, the venerable Professor of Divinity at Dublin. Unfortunately, however, a slight accident prevented him from coming to the front, and, at the last moment, it fell to Dr. Haughton's lot to open the proceedings with an introductory address. The Doctor, however, was quite equal to the occasion, and delivered a discourse in his singularly happy style. Dr. Haughton is so versatile that it is really difficult to say to what section he properly belongs. He seems, in fact, to be equally at home whether dissecting an ostrich at the Zoological Gardens, or describing the rocks and fossils of the Arctic regions, or solving curious mathematical problems, such as the conditions required for properly hanging a man, or the number of limbs which an animal ought theoretically to possess. His versatility and originality peep out in his address. In that discourse he shows that mathematical science, so far from standing isolated, throws out arms in all directions, and thus interlocks with most of the other sciences. Its relation to chemistry is evident enough, for chemical reactions are largely under the domain of numbers; geology again is dependent in many ways on mathematics, as when dealing with the causes of certain climatic changes, though the geologists and the mathematicians are unfortunately by no means united on the subject of geological time. Even biology has a mathematical aspect, as some of Dr. Haughton's own researches have shown. Moreover, geography touches on mathematics, and certain papers on tides found their way into the Geographical Section. And as to mechanical science, that of course stands well within the province of figures. There is, indeed, probably no branch of science which could not in the long run be brought within the all-embracing grasp of the mathematician.

Two departments may be recognized in Section A., the one dealing with pure mathematics, the other with physical science. Those members of the Association, therefore, who attach themselves to this section, and yet get tired of breathing an atmosphere of sines and cosines, can pass at will to the more genial region of physics. Here they may listen to discourses on telephones and phonographs, on microphones and megaphones. Just as the Bell telephone, which had been brought from the United States by Mr. Preece, was the great novelty at the Plymouth meeting last year, so the phonograph was the most popular of instruments on the present occasion. The men of science were of course familiar enough with the instrument, but out of the 2,500 people at the Association meeting a very large proportion had never seen or heard a phonograph. Whether at the Dublin Society's

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soirée, or at the Lord-Lieutenant's garden-party, or at the Roman Catholic conversazione, the good people never seemed tired of talking and singing to the mysterious little cylinder, and then listening to the weird sounds which are rolled forth in exchange for their original words.

Section B, which is devoted to chemistry, was very properly accommodated close to the College laboratory, and placed under home rule. The chemists were presided over by Dr. Maxwell Simpson, who occupies the Chair of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork. His address was a powerful plea for the general introduction of chemistry into our educational system. The professor enlarged on the value of chemical studies as a discipline of the intellectual faculties, and on the effect of such studies upon the moral character of the student. Among the chemical virtues which he enumerated we may reckon courage and resolution, accuracy and circumspection, truthfulness and patience. The president was considerably exercised on the subject of the endowment of research, and he threw out the suggestion that the Government might take into its own hands the appointments to all scientific chairs. Original research, he pointed out, might be greatly encouraged by adopting the German system of giving prominence to such work. In Germany there is always a rising generation of chemists who throw out papers, more or less meritorious, with the rapidity of a Walter press.

Among the chemical papers by Prof. Emerson Reynolds was an account of Prof. Baeyer's interesting experiments on the artificial production of the colouring principle of indigo. Hitherto we have only been able to produce artificially those colouring matters which lurk in the madder-root; no other vegetable dye has yielded to the chemist the secret of its constitution. Baeyer, however, has recently shown that it is possible to produce, by circuitous artificial means, the colouring matter which gives the beautiful blue to indigo. There seems, however, no chance at present of forming artificial indigo commercially, but the discovery is one of great interest to the man of science; for it is not often that we find ourselves able to build up compounds which are identical with the products of vegetable life.

The geologists, who form Section C, have had an excellent meeting, under the presidency of Dr. John Evans, who is equally well known as a geologist, as an archaeologist, and as a numismatist. In opening the proceedings, he referred to the veteran geologist of Ireland, Sir Richard Griffith, whose fellowship of the Geological Society positively dates back to 1808! A graceful allusion was also made to Dr. Oldham, whose lamented death was noticed in these columns a few weeks ago. Mr. Evans dwelt on some points in the geological structure of Ireland, and the distribution of its mineral wealth. It is notable that the precious metals must have been abundant in Ireland in early times, as testified by the vast numbers of gold ornaments which have been discovered. Even in the Middle Ages these metals were probably by no means scarce. Thus in a poem entitled 'The Libell of Englishe Policye,' written in 1436, we read:—

For of silver and gold there is the ore
Among the wild Irish, though they be pore.

It was perhaps in the Geological Section that the most exciting scenes occurred during the meeting. There is no doubt that most visitors enjoy anything like a good fight over scientific subjects, and although there was no serious engagement this year, there were yet some smart skirmishes in the Geological Section, which gave sufficient zest to the proceedings. No one, however, can manage a scientific meeting with more tact than Mr. Evans displays, and it is impossible to lose your temper while he enlivens the discussions by citing humorous verses on the boulder clay or on the great extinct Irish deer. Here are some of his lines referring to the monsters found in a bog near Dublin:—

Small comfort to the stag that's 'mired,
To think that in long distant ages

He'll be dug out to be admired,
And have his life discussed by sages;
Yet had he known their fearful puzzle,
How far from truth each sage would be,
Methinks he'd rear his cervine muzzle,
And scent the future Section C.

In the great domain of biological science, forming Section D., the chair was occupied by Prof. Flower, the accomplished Curator of the Hunterian Museum of the College of Surgeons. It fortunately occurred to him that exactly a hundred years have passed since the death of Linné, the great Swedish naturalist, whose name is more familiar under its Latinized form of Linnæus. Here, then, was a splendid theme for an address. What more interesting than to contrast the state of biology to-day with that which it presented a hundred years ago? This is exactly what Prof. Flower did, for with the hand of a master he depicted a century of progress in certain departments of systematic zoology.

The department of Anatomy and Physiology, which forms a branch of Section D., was presided over by Dr. McDonnell, an eminent surgeon in Ireland, and well known to physiologists as an original worker. His address resolved itself into an *éloge* on Claude Bernard, the great French physiologist, who died last February, and in whose laboratory the chairman had had the advantage of studying. The name and work of Bernard naturally brought up the subject of vivisection, and the doctor seemed to bear rather hard upon its opponents when he described them as "hard-hearted individuals, confounding their own selfish feelings with true humanity." What most sensible men have so strongly objected to is the needless repetition of painful experiments on living animals for the mere purpose of demonstration to a class, and without adding anything to our stock of scientific knowledge.

Anthropology forms the third department of the great biological section, and was this year under the charge of Prof. Huxley. A president in another section referred to it as an "artificial assemblage of heterogeneous inquiries." Whether this definition be justified or not, it is an assemblage in which most people certainly seem to take much interest. Under Prof. Huxley the anthropological department was more popular than ever. Yet the room devoted to this subject was no larger than that appropriated to the technical department of anatomy and physiology. As a necessary consequence, the anthropological room was usually crowded to excess, and the atmosphere kept constantly impure. On the first day of the session, when it was expected that Prof. Huxley would deliver an address, the passages and anterooms were crowded, especially with Irish ladies, anxious, even if they could hear nothing, to catch at least a glimpse of the professor. Mr. Huxley did not, however, deliver any formal address, though his "introductory remarks," as he modestly called them, expanded into something very like an address. These remarks referred to the present state of anthropology and to the rapid development of the science since the appearance of Mr. Darwin's 'Origin of Species.'

Among the communications to this department was a French paper by the eminent historian, M. Henri Martin, on the ancient races of Ireland. Capt. Burton also brought before the anthropologists an interesting account of the tribes who inhabit the land of Midian.

Section E., which represents economic science and statistics, is passing through a critical stage, and indeed its very existence has of late been threatened. It has been seriously doubted by many whether it has really any claim to a place in the Association programme; that, in short, political economy can scarcely assert any right to a citizenship in the commonwealth of science. Nothing, therefore, could be more appropriate than the eloquent plea put forth by Prof. Ingram, the accomplished president of this section. His address was, indeed, directed to prove that social phenomena, and amongst them the economic phenomena of society, do really admit of scientific treatment, and thus fall fairly within the scope of this Association.

Sir Wyville Thomson's long experience in the Challenger expedition gave him an excellent title to the presidential chair in Section F., which includes the geographers. The address was mainly devoted to the discussion of some of those questions to which Sir Wyville has already given so much attention, such as the general oceanic circulation, the depths of the sea, the nature of the deep-sea fauna, and the character of the deposits which are now being accumulated upon the sea-bottom.

Mechanical science, forming Section G., was presided over by Mr. Easton, who, as an eminent hydraulic engineer, delivered a technical address dealing with the conservancy of rivers and streams. It was suggested that the waterheds of England should be placed under the care of a responsible minister of the Crown.

To follow further the proceedings of the Association is forbidden by the exigencies of our space. Enough, however, has been said to show the interesting character of the Dublin meeting. Now that this meeting has broken up the philosophers have returned to their studies, and the general body of the members have gone forth to their respective avocations; but they all leave in the full hope that when they meet again next year at Sheffield the gathering may be as pleasant and as profitable as that which has just closed at Dublin.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

'THE Syrian Great Eastern Railway to India,' by George Elphinstone Dalrymple (W. Skeffington), advocates an "entirely new route" from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Persia. The author suggests a line from Akka across Palestine, and the Syrian desert to El-Koweit, and points out the advantages which it is supposed to offer in comparison with the popular Euphrates route. He writes very enthusiastically, but his arguments are not likely to convince capitalists looking to a return for their investments.

'Cyprus and Asiatic Turkey,' a handy general description of our new Eastern Protectorate, from the 'English Cyclopædia' (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.), includes articles on Cyprus, Anatolia, Armenia, Baghdad, Euphrates and Tigris, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, and Syria. They are exceedingly well written, but the editor can hardly claim that they "contain all that is at present authoritatively known respecting that little visited continent (Asia)." They were written about twenty-five years ago, and our knowledge, since then, has largely increased. A few paragraphs have been added to the description of Cyprus, but they only bring into greater relief the erroneous statements in the original portions which have been retained. On page 6 we are told that only one range of mountains runs through the island, the northern and southern ranges being confounded; whilst on page 11 the orographical features of the island, with its two ranges and an intermediate plain, known as Mesorea, are correctly described.

The *Revue de Géographie*, dirigée par M. L. Drapeyron (Paris, Ch. Delavigne), is steadily maintaining its high rank amongst the scientific periodicals of France. The leading article, by M. E. Levasseur, deals with the climate of France, and its relations to the soil, and is illustrated with fifteen elaborate maps. A paper on French maps exhibited in the Champs de Mars will be read with interest. There are reports on the meetings of geographical societies, notices on books, and other information likely to prove attractive to geographers.

Messrs. Philip & Son announce for publication an account of Cyprus, by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, which will be accompanied by a large map of the island and plans of the principal towns.

We have received from Mr. John Murray 'A Handbook for England and Wales; alphabetically arranged for the use of Travellers.' The main object of the editor has been to select such information as is likely to be generally useful to all classes of travellers, and, after selection, to condense and arrange this information in a convenient form. The work appears to have been done con-

scientifically, but we doubt whether an alphabetical arrangement is one most convenient to travellers. Surely tobacco on which duty has not been paid is not burnt in the "Queen's Tobacco Pipe," adjoining King's Docks in Liverpool. A similar story passed current formerly in connexion with the London Docks, but ought not to find its way into a book intended for the information of travellers. Only damaged tobacco is destroyed. Smuggled tobacco is seized and sold.

THE EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT.

DR. SCHWEINFURTH will, I feel sure, be the first to see why I did more than merely refer to the paper of Sir Gardner Wilkinson in the *Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society, Vol. II., 1832, when he recollects that it is merely a sketch of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's first visit to the eastern desert in 1823, made to accompany his unfinished route map of that year, his chief work being the survey of those succeeding years which completed his map of Egypt.

Dr. Schweinfurth says, "If in my last contribution but little was said respecting his (Sir Gardner Wilkinson's) labours, the omission was the result of brevity."

If I have failed to observe that little I can only offer my apologies to Dr. Schweinfurth, who has now most fully compensated for any such omission. It is satisfactory to find that Dr. Schweinfurth agrees so nearly with Sir Gardner Wilkinson in his reading of the word *Kala* (or, as he prefers writing it, *Qala*), as he renders that word *acropolis*, which Sir Gardner Wilkinson translates *citadel*.

Dr. Schweinfurth is perfectly correct in referring the oldest hieroglyphics of the eastern desert to the breccia quarries about Hammamat, and between Kenah and Kossayr—or, more properly, between Coptos and Kossayr—some of these having been published by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, containing the names of kings of the very early dynasties, viz., of the sixth, eleventh, twelfth, eighteenth, and other dynasties long anterior to that of the Ptolemies.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson did ascend the highest of the many peaks of Gebel Ghrârib, and, accompanied by the single Arab who scaled it with him, passed a night on it, thus winning from the rest of the tribe an assurance that his "father must have been an Arab of the valley of England" since the son was so light of foot.

CAROLINE WILKINSON.

Science Gossip.

THE Académie des Sciences of Paris has elected Mr. Darwin a corresponding member in the Section of Zoology, and Prof. Asa Gray in the Section of Botany.

SINCE our last number was printed news has arrived of the comet discovered by Mr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, New York State, early last month. As we surmised, the failure to find the comet in Europe was due to an error in the telegraphic announcement, by which the time of discovery was incorrectly reported, whilst at the same time the motion in declination was stated to be slow, instead of, as it actually was, extremely rapid. In fact, whereas, when the comet was discovered on the morning of July 8th, it had a large northern declination, it has now long been so much to the south of the equator as never to be above the horizon in any part of Europe. A series of observations of this small and faint body, commencing immediately after its discovery, was obtained by Prof. Peters, of the Hamilton College Observatory, Clinton, N.Y. It will be remembered that Mr. Swift was the first discoverer of a new comet in April last year.

MORE complete accounts of the American total solar eclipse of July 29th are arriving, and although it is too early to compare and discuss them all, it is clear that the observers were highly favoured in point of weather and that they obtained some very interesting results. The present is a time of sun-spot minimum, which has, in fact, lasted somewhat longer than usual, the sun being still quite desti-

tute of spots or almost so, although a commencement of their increase is over-due. This deficiency of spots, and, we may assume, of solar energy generally, was accompanied by a much smaller and less brilliant corona in the late eclipse than those seen in previous total eclipses. The spectroscopic and other observations of the corona, particularly of the continuous spectrum (which has been for some years recognized as inherent in constitution), appear to afford decisive evidence of the existence of solid matter, probably meteoric, surrounding the sun. The coronal streamers were well observed, particularly by Profs. Newcomb and Cleveland Abbe; but difference of opinion still prevails respecting their significance. Mr. Edison, by the aid of a new instrument, called the tasimeter, obtained indications of the presence of heat waves in the radiation from the corona. The body seen near the Sun's disc by Prof. Watson there is now little doubt was really Vulcan, or, at any rate, some intramercorial planet. The Instructions issued to the observers by the Naval Observatory at Washington contained a map of all stars on or near the Sun down to the seventh magnitude, which secured Prof. Watson from mistaking a known fixed star for an unknown planet. His observation has already been referred to in the *Athenæum*; but we had not at that time received a copy of the Instructions and map. We now know that the map enabled him to recognize the star θ Cancri, and estimate the magnitude of the strange (in all probability planetary) body by comparing it with that star, which was very near it.

THE *Chemiker Zeitung* informs us that a rich deposit of coal, sufficient for the supply of all South America for a long period, has been discovered at Chala-Alta in Peru.

PROF. REULEAUX has drawn attention, in a lecture delivered at Leipzig, to the paper employed in public offices. He states that it consists almost entirely of wood, and that in the course of ten or fifteen years we may anticipate the destruction from natural causes of the most important official records written upon such paper.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that 120,000 marks are subscribed for the Liebig Memorial at Munich, which will suffice for a bronze statue and for a handsome pedestal. The judges of the designs sent in have awarded the first prize, of 2,000 marks, to Wagnmüller, of Munich, and the second, of 1,500 marks, to Begas, of Berlin.

PROF. ASA GRAY has in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* a paper on Forest Geography and Archaeology, which is especially deserving of attention for its very careful examination of the influences of forests on climate. In connexion with this a 'Report on Forestry,' by Franklin B. Hough, must be noticed as a thoroughly practical and comprehensive work, prepared under the direction of the Commissioners of Agriculture for the Government of the United States. It deals largely with the subjects examined by Prof. Asa Gray.

LISKEARDITE is the name given by Prof. Maskelyne to a new mineral obtained from Cornwall, which has been analyzed by Dr. Flight in the laboratory of the British Museum. It resembles Pitticite or "Iron-sinter," but its true place remains to be determined.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH & FARRAN will publish early in the autumn a work by Mrs. P. Lankester entitled 'Talks about Plants.' While not desiring or pretending to teach botany in its pages, the author endeavours to excite in young minds such an interest in what is known about plants as may enable them to enter upon the study of the elementary works on botany in a more intelligent manner than would otherwise be the case. The book will contain numerous coloured and other illustrations.

LIEUT. H. H. KITCHENER's paper, read before the Geographical Section of the British Association, on the survey of Galilee in which he was engaged last year on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund, has been printed.

THE University of Durham has issued regula-

tions for the new degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) which has just been established in connexion with the College of Physical Science at Newcastle. The degree will be obtainable by Bachelors of Science of not less than two years' standing on passing a highly specialized examination. The subjects are mathematics, experimental physics, chemistry, geology, and natural history, arranged in twenty-one branches or subdivisions, from which one only is to furnish the subject-matter of each candidate's examination. Candidates will moreover be allowed to produce evidence of any original work, either practical or theoretical, done by them in the subject on which they choose to be examined since the degree of B.Sc. To encourage thoroughness and to stimulate research will, it is hoped, be the result of these regulations. It is clear that they who framed them have done their best to discourage superficial knowledge and cram.

FINE ARTS

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT,' 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,' and 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM' (the latter just completed, each 8 by 11 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Caiaphas,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 25, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

Old English Plate, Ecclesiastical, Decorative, and Domestic: its Makers and Marks. By W. J. Cripps. Illustrated. (Murray.)

MR. CRIPPS frankly admits the extent of his obligations to Mr. Octavius Morgan, the well-known authority on the history of old English plate, to whom the public already owe so much information about goldsmiths' and silversmiths' marks and other signatures, without considerable knowledge of which scientific and chronological study of plate is impossible. The admission is the more creditable because Mr. Cripps has added largely to, and successfully revised, the mark-tables of assay offices, lists of makers' signatures, and other details gathered by Mr. Morgan, and published in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. X., and in his book 'On the Assay Marks on Gold and Silver Plate,' 1853, which has long been out of print. In fact, here is for the first time a treatise on this interesting and curious subject which has some pretensions to completeness, contains innumerable data, and is extremely readable. Mr. Cripps has added to these tables a large mass of similar details concerning Scotch, Irish, and provincial hall-marks for the first time collected. His book fully supplies what he desired—a manual for the collector of old plate, and, though the number of such collectors must be small, it is valuable to archaeologists and general readers, including those who possess not even an old spoon, or who have hitherto innocently taken their food with hideous implements of modern design.

It must be borne in mind that this is rather a history of goldsmiths' work than of art in the precious metals: the artistic view of this fine subject in relation to English plate has yet to be illustrated by an English author. Our archaeological books contain a considerable mass of materials which are available for such a book, and catalogues of exhibitions such as that gathered by the Ironmongers' Company in 1861, the Loan Exhibition at South Kensington, 1862, when more than a thousand pieces were collected, and the 'Histoire du Travail,' Paris, 1867, afford abundance of materials for the researches required for a history of art in silver and gold. Great wealth of matter and numerous beautiful

representations of ancient metal work exist in old pictures, a source of knowledge which has not been adequately used. Notwithstanding the limits thus indicated, this book contains a section on ancient, *i.e.*, antique plate, which is so very meagre that it might almost as well have been omitted, for it contains not even a reference to the magnificent collection of silver *pateræ*, gold cups, and utensils known as the Treasure of Kourium, not a word on the treasures in the Musée de Cluny, and Continental examples which, notwithstanding war, famine, and bad taste, yet remain in French and German collections. There is a capital sketch, although too sketchy, of English law affecting gold and silver smiths from 1180—when a guild of goldsmiths is first mentioned, though it must have existed before that date—till the days of Henry the Eighth, after which the subject is more fully treated. On the other hand, the name of Holbein, to say nothing of other artists whose advent in England influenced the fashions of plate, does not occur, although drawings by Holbein for plate and goldsmiths' work are well known and furnish most precious illustrations of the art in England. Goldsmiths' names of the Holbein period occur on p. 42, and others of a later date on p. 43, including "Affabel Partridge, Esq.," Queen Elizabeth's "principal goldsmith."

Archæological matter is the staple of the book, and to this we turn with ample satisfaction. We have first an account, untechnical and brief, of alloys and standards employed in the manufacture of gold and silver, and likewise some curious notes on the antique processes of assaying, the most primitive of which is recorded as practised by Archimedes when he fled homewards naked from the just filled bath because it had occurred to him, by the displacement of water effected by the immersion of his body, that the specific gravity of Hiero's crown could be ascertained by similar means. Mr. Cripps, recalling the legend, admits that, however rude, this was by no means a useless test, although it would not betray the presence of a foreign substance of different specific gravity from that of gold, nor detect hollows in the crown. But the antique process of assaying was far inferior to the mediæval one, which is even now in vogue for gold, and practised by means of *pierre de touche*, or touchstone, *i.e.*, basanite, which is found in many places, and very well supplanted by the black pottery which Wedgwood, or "the great Josiah Wedgwood" as our author justly calls him, produced at Etruria about a hundred years ago.

For the trial of gold sets of touch-needles or bars were used, one set alloyed with copper, another with silver, and in some cases a third set alloyed with silver and copper mixed, twenty-four in each set, according to the twenty-four carats fineness of gold. The streak or touch made on the touchstone with the piece under examination was compared with the streaks made by the needles; these streaks were washed with aquafortis, which, dissolving the alloyed metals, left the gold pure, and by the comparison its fineness was determined. The superior process of chemical assaying was known so long ago as the thirteenth century, and was that authorized at Montpellier, famous for goldsmiths. This method is that now used at Goldsmiths' Hall by

the representatives of the ancient Guild of Goldsmiths.

A guild of goldsmiths existed in London before 1180, when it was fined for not having the king's licence. It was a hundred and fifty years later that the guild obtained a royal charter, although it was previously authorized to examine objects in the precious metals, and to place marks on them for the satisfaction of buyers: such stamps are the originals of those now employed. The London workers in gold were so numerous and pugnacious that in 1267 they fought the tailors of the metropolis, five hundred on each side; the corpses were thrown into the Thames, the ringleaders taken, and some of them hanged. About this time the goldsmiths were forbidden by law to work anywhere but in a public street, or in secret. In 1300, 28th Edward I., wardens were appointed to see that no goldsmith made gold articles inferior to those of the "touch" of Paris, or silver ones inferior to the Esterling's alloy. These officers were to assay all articles and mark them with the leopard's head, exactly such as our own spoons bear to this day. This is the earliest mention of an assay by law. The Company's charter, 1327, recited that it had been ordained that "all of the trade of goldsmiths were to set in their shops in the High Street of Cheap, where, and at the Exchange, only sales of plate were allowed." It was complained that these regulations were, as might be expected, utterly disregarded, that false alloys were used, and "cutlers" covered tin so cunningly with the more precious metals "that the same cannot be discovered or separated." The charter ordered that "none of the trade shall keep any shop except in Cheap," that officers should be appointed to reform the trade and punish offenders; that provincial goldsmiths should submit their goods to the "touch" of London, "and have their works marked with the puncheon of the leopard's head, as it was anciently ordained." This established one of the three marks now found on plate—the badge of quality. In 1363 the makers' marks were legalized by Act of Parliament, and commanded to be used. The names of some eminent London goldsmiths of this period have been preserved. Thomas Hessey was the king's goldsmith in 1366, and Nicholas Twyford is mentioned in 1379; John of Chichester, Thomas Raynham, John Hiltot, and Sir Drew Barentyn were also of note. More than one new charter and confirmation of old ones were awarded to the Goldsmiths' Company of London, including powers over provincial brethren, which must have needed tact in administration when the assay-wardens made progresses throughout the country, much as the heralds did. The latest confirmation is an *Inspecimus* of James the First. The Company's patron is the irascible St. Dunstan, whose visit from the fiend must have prefigured many an inspection by a London warden of a country brother's shop.

A process analogous to that which has abolished so many historical and literary memorials has befallen the records of the London goldsmiths' craft. Annually new punches were delivered to the prime warden of the year:—

"Formerly the old punches were all preserved, but, not many years ago, the accumulation being very great and found inconvenient, it was considered that such a mass of old iron was useless,

and they were destroyed. It is much to be regretted that impressions were not taken of them on a copper-plate previous to their destruction, though it is hardly probable that there were any earlier than the time of the fire of London in 1666."

So say we! Let the reader think, had these impressions been taken, what prodigious labour might have been spared to antiquaries like Mr. O. Morgan, who first tabulated the results of innumerable inquiries, inspecting a wilderness of old plate to form the large collection of date-marks which confers so great a value on this volume. We do not see why there can have been no punches older than the fire.

The third mark on plate, that of the assayer, which seems to have been ordained *temp.* Henry the Seventh, 1507, is that which is expressed in the annual letter now added to the maker's signature of 1363, and the king's mark or leopard's head of 1300. The 8 Hen. V., c. 3, forbade gilding any goods but those of silver, and silvering any metal but knights' spurs, and "all the apparel that pertaineth to a baron and above that estate." A very pretty enactment indeed! The 2 Hen. VI., c. 14, ordained, besides other matters, that York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lincoln, Norwich, and Bristol should have diverse "touches," the first mention of provincial assay towns, highly significant of the increasing wealth of England.

An enormous proportion of this gold and silver must have been in the hands of the Church and its officers. This had been accumulating in many of the monasteries, and in not a few of them for centuries before Henry the Eighth made a clean sweep of those establishments. Prodigious as was the wealth then seized, there can be little doubt that not a little had been "put away" by its inheritors, for the lists of precious goods, large as they are, taken by the king's commissioners, are not so ample as one might expect. When Joseph the Second seized the Church property of the Low Countries, it is true the convents thus amerced had existed nearly two centuries longer than their English fellows in trouble; but, on the other hand, the latter had, before their time arrived and since the Wars of the Roses, suffered little or nothing, and no great number of establishments were plundered during those wars. Gold and silver plate for the service of the Church and its officers was the most frequent and valuable as well as the least destructible subject of gifts and bequests by the pious. Old wills and church lists attest the abundance of such donations, yet these documents have perished by countless thousands, or have never been examined; thus the evidence is proportionately but little known. This book offers not a little interest by the glimpses of manners it affords gained from ancient testamentary documents. These glimpses might have been increased a hundredfold had it suited Mr. Cripps's purpose to increase them.

How complete must have been the dispersion of plate belonging to the several corporations, lay and ecclesiastical, and even of that which was in private hands, may be guessed by the terse summary of our author:—

"We have come to the time when the accumulated treasures of the Church were swept away, and the wealth of lay corporations extorted for the service of the crown and state. Monastic and cathedral plate disappears on the Reformation in

the reign of Henry the Eighth, the possessions of the parish churches follow at the end of that of Edward the Sixth, whilst the 'benevolences' of Queen Mary ransack the treasure-rooms of the great secular guilds and companies, and end the history of English plate for a time."

What these destructive agencies removed still more ruthless fashion has metamorphosed, so that not probably a ten-thousandth part of the ancient English wealth of plate survives as objects of study.

The earth, as Sir Thomas Browne said, "conceals her treasures," and it is to burial customs that we owe a very large proportion of the most ancient Gothic plate, *i.e.*, that which remains in the forms of chalices and patens, and is found in stone coffins of Church dignitaries. These coffins were often furnished with special niches cut in the sides, to hold the peculiar chalice and paten of the deceased. These articles are, so far as we know, never of gold, mostly of silver, frequently of pewter, and sometimes, it is said, but the fact is questionable, of wood. The last-named material lies almost out of the question, not only on account of its perishable nature, but because the Council of Rheims in 847 forbade the use of wood, and ordained that, if not of gold, the vessels were to be of silver, or, where wealth was scanty, of tin. Silver is prescribed by the Constitution of Stephen Langton, 1206, the commentator in Lyndewood adding, "*vel aureum*." We believe not one golden English chalice of Gothic date survives, though those supposed to have belonged to Bishops Seffride II. and Hilary of Chichester (1125-1204) are of silver gilt. Bishop Gosfrid's (1087-8) chalice, found in his cist, in the cathedral of the same city, is of pewter, and retains its paten. Other utensils of this kind have been not unfrequently found, *e.g.*, two at Salisbury, of silver, one of pewter, at Cheam, which is engraved here, and attributed to the thirteenth century, though it appears not so old to us. Gold chalices were sometimes bequeathed. John de Warrenne gave one by his will, 1347, to Durham Cathedral, and described it as "*unum calicem magni valoris de auro purissimo cum multis lapidibus pretiosis insertis*." Such enrichments were of very ancient date, but neither in respect to them nor as to the supreme beauty of workmanship can any object of the kind be compared with the famous chalice of St. Remi, formerly at Rheims, now in the "*Bibliothèque Impériale*," as Mr. Cripps calls it, Paris, a work of the time of St. Louis. The finest English example of this kind is that silver-gilt one which Mr. O. Morgan brought to light at Nettlecombe, Somerset, a seat of the Trevelyan, among huge trees at the foot of the Quantocks. It is a lovely Gothic work, fully described in the *Archæologia*, and still retaining traces of original enamels. This last material is mentioned in wills, but not otherwise known in such works of the period, though remarkable in the chalices of Bishop Fox at Corpus Christi College, and Sir T. Pope at Trinity College, Oxford, both of which are much later than the Nettlecombe treasure, for this bears the hall-mark which is probably due to the year 1459; at any rate, this chalice and its paten are older than any other hall-marked examples of English plate, except the famous Pudsey spoon, which is dated 1445, and was given by Henry the Sixth, together with his books and

gloves, to Sir Ralph Pudsey, at whose house, Bolton Hall, the king took refuge after the battle of Hexham. It is stamped with the Lombardic "H" for 1446, the royal leopard's head, and the maker's mark.

Ancient chalices had, like most ecclesiastical furniture and utensils, conventional forms, and these varied but little during many centuries. Of these forms we do not see that Mr. Cripps has noticed the numerous representations which occur in incised slabs, especially of Derbyshire. Exceptions occur now and then, where secular vessels have been devoted to sacerdotal uses, as in the case of the renowned chalice at Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, which bears the hall-mark of 1460—at least, part of it does so, yet there can be but little doubt that the piece is made of more than one fragment. Some of these parts appear to us to be of Italian origin; the shape of the vessel is quite different from the conventional one. At St. Mabyn's, Cornwall, is another chalice, of secular character, surmounted by a nude boy holding a shield. Kensington parish church has a tall standing cup of 1599. The chalice at Cirencester bears the badge of Anne Boleyn and the date 1535.

We have chosen one or two of the many subjects illustrated by Mr. Cripps as examples of the materials of his very excellent work; but chalices and patens, hall, royal, and makers' marks do not exhaust the category of these subjects, although they have primary importance, on account of their antiquity, and, as to the marks, the universality of their application to old plate. This volume treats of communion cups, flagons, alms-basins, candlesticks, spoons, mazers, salts, ewers, basins, salvers, standing cups, hanaps, tankards, plates, forks, monteiths or punch-bowls, castors, cruetts, tea and coffee services, and maces. It contains an "Appendix of a Chronological List of Examples used for Authorities for London Marks," a very valuable list indeed. To the abundant tables of date-letters, the most labour-demanding and serviceable parts of the book, we have already referred. A good index concludes the work.

Art and Art Industries in Japan. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B. D.C.L. (Virtue & Co.)

JAPANESE Art has become so popular of late years in Europe, and our houses are so rapidly assuming the appearance of Japanese interiors, that any work on the subject which can lay claim to authority is sure to be well received. Twenty years ago Japan was to the rest of the world only a "geographical expression." Englishmen knew next to nothing of the country or of the people, English ships were precluded from entering their harbours, and it was almost as much as a foreigner's life was worth to land upon their shores. How a complete change in the international relations of Japan with Europe was brought about is well known. In 1858 the treaties were signed; then followed a few years of unrest, when unruly spirits, under the disguise of patriots, did their utmost to embroil their country in war with the treaty powers. Fortunately the Government resisted the efforts of these men, and so friendly were the relations which were established between it and the British Government that in 1862 Sir Rutherford

Alcock, who at that time represented this country at Yedo, was able to send over a large collection of the best products of the Empire to the Exhibition of that year. From that day is to be dated the passion for Japanese arts and manufactures which is now at its height.

As the introducer of Japanese Art among us, and as one of its most devoted admirers, Sir Rutherford Alcock is entitled to a hearing on the subject. As he says in his Preface:—

"I found an original school of art existing in Japan worthy of serious study, rich in new art motives, and showing a rare development of the artistic faculty in a people of Oriental race too far removed from Western intercourse to have been materially influenced by any idea of European origin."

The existence of this artistic feeling among the Japanese has puzzled numerous critics, who have at once attempted to discover a European origin for that for which otherwise they cannot account. Have we not, say such critics, evident traces of Greek Art in India, and do we not know that, subsequently to the time of Alexander the Great, Buddhist missionaries visited China from that country, and that in the same way Chinese priests carried the teachings of Sakyamuni into Japan? What more natural, therefore, than that a knowledge of the canons of Greek Art should have reached Japan and lent its aid to the foundation of a school of artists whose work we all admire! Even Sir Rutherford Alcock utters a half-whispered suggestion that such might have been the case. But the idea evidently does not commend itself to him, and in several places he shows how completely different in every essential Japanese Art is from that of ancient Greece.—

"Oriental Art-thought," he says, "seems in some respects to have always differed essentially from that of Aryan or Indo-European descent. This is equally true of graphic delineation and Art motives. Albert Dürer and Holbein do not differ so essentially from Titian or Raphael as do the Japanese from all those collectively."

One strong argument also against this theory is furnished out of the mouths of its supporters. Nothing can be more improbable than to suppose that Buddhist missionaries should be the apostles of Art. The very principle of their religion forbids such an idea. The main object of all true Buddhists is to abolish form, and these are the people who in the days of their highest religious enthusiasm are supposed to have propagated the elements of Greek Art, in which a love of the beautiful in form was the leading characteristic.

But, though the earlier stages of the migration of Art eastward are purely apocryphal, there can be no doubt that there was a migration into Japan; only, instead of beginning in Greece, it started from China. When the Chinese first became acquainted with Japan in the sixth century, they found the people destitute of any literature, and it is doubtful whether they even possessed the knowledge of written characters. But even at that early date in their history they were characterized by the same love of acquiring as distinguished them at the present day, and without hesitation they adopted wholesale the literature, religion, and arts of their more civilized neighbours. With equal persistency they have clung to the arts as well as to the literature

which this day strict Art. In lately p Museums the hi the wor the rule no dou schools these ru by Japa of the p explan Alcock writer o "I do to beaut ing and in trees, skies. Japanese But t no surp with the ing to th and stre firmly c demand Villages, next in of men, the mou while th forming admirati is also ration o No sketd until the its apac by a care and he represent the shad moonligh Minut varying of clima belonging autumn, day, and wind, a described to show have clu it is th illustrati are fore authors, books of of the ma been cus Chinese the latter principally common for the fo Such a c might be to be fou quen hwa shoo hwa

which they thus became possessed of, and to this day every Japanese drawing is limned in strict accordance with the canons of Chinese Art. In the celebrated 'Chinese Encyclopedia,' lately purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, twenty-four volumes are devoted to the history of Chinese Art, and so plainly are the works of Japanese artists the outcome of the rules therein laid down that there can be no doubt whatever of the identity of the schools of the two countries. By the light of these rules many of the difficulties suggested by Japanese pictures become plain, and many of the peculiarities noticeable in them receive explanation. For example, Sir Rutherford Alcock quotes the following criticism of a writer on Japanese Art:—

"I do not understand it. An art which is blind to beauty, virtue, pathos, piety, everything charming and elevating in man, and which discovers all in trees, and brutes, and hills, and lakes, and skies. Some one should write a monograph on Japanese art and explain it all."

But this characteristic should have excited no surprise had the writer been acquainted with the works of Chinese masters. According to the canons laid down by them, mountains and streams, being the most prominent and firmly established works of nature, should demand the supreme attention of the artist. Villages, roads, temples, and gardens come next in their estimation, but, being the works of men, they are but as "guests," to whom the mountains and streams are as "hosts"; while the human form, unless clothed, and forming part of a landscape, meets with no admiration at all from them. Great stress is also laid on the necessity of close observation of the works of nature by the artist. No sketch of a mountain should be attempted until the draughtsman has inspected it in all its aspects. An artist in flowers should begin by a careful study of each individual flower, and he is recommended before trying to represent a bamboo tree to watch carefully the shadow of one as cast on a wall by moonlight.

Minute descriptions are further given of the varying aspects of scenery under the influence of climatic changes. The peculiar features belonging to landscapes in spring, summer, autumn, and winter; at early morn, at mid-day, and at eventide; in rain, in snow, in wind, and in sunshine, are all clearly described, and they form so many evidences to show how faithfully Japanese artists have clung to their original model. Thus it is that each and all of the excellent illustrations in Sir Rutherford Alcock's book are foreshadowed in the writings of Chinese authors, and find their parallel in the sketch-books of Chinese artists. Since the outbreak of the mania for everything Japanese, it has been customary to compare Japanese with Chinese Art, to the infinite disadvantage of the latter. But this estimate has been formed principally by a comparison of the cheap and common pictures daubed by Cantonese painters for the foreign markets with choice specimens from the studios of the best Japanese artists. Such a comparison is obviously unfair, and might be corrected by a study of the drawings to be found in such works as the 'Keae tze guen hwa chuen' or the 'Shih chuh chae hoo hwa poo.'

M. LE COMMANDANT PALIARD has published in a separate form, his article on *La Petite Madone d'Orléans et Diverses Erreurs de Passavant* (Bureau de la Gazette des Beaux Arts), which appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* for this month. What M. le Commandant is pleased to call Passavant's "divers errors" relate to two pictures of Raphael's, the 'Sainte Famille à la Perle' at Madrid, and the 'Petite Madone d'Orléans.' As to 'La Perle,' Passavant, it seems, unfortunately took St. Anne to be St. Elizabeth, and, what is worse, suggested that it might have been the picture—painted for Frederic Gonzaga—which is mentioned in a letter written by Ippolito Calandra in 1531, whereas it is clear, from documents "recently" discovered in the archives of Mantua, that the 'Holy Family' of Madrid was painted not for the Dukes of Mantua, but for the Counts of Canossa. Now Passavant was certainly often in a great hurry with his attributions and conjectures; but M. le Commandant is surely rather cruel when he upbraids him with his ignorance of documents which were not discovered when he wrote. M. le Commandant, knowing for certain, through M. Buschet's investigations, that the 'Holy Family' at Madrid was painted for the Counts of Canossa, proceeds to identify it with the picture described by Vasari—in his 'Life of Raphael'—as despatched by him "ai Conti da Canossa." Vasari says it was "un gran quadro . . . nel quale è una Natività bellissima con una aurora molto lodata, siccome è ancora S. Anna" (ed. 1809, vol. vii, p. 78). I give the text of the original and the reference, which M. le Commandant has neglected to do. Now Vasari is so careless that he is quite capable of describing a 'Holy Family' as a 'Nativity,' and although 'La Perle' can hardly be called "un gran quadro," yet its size (l. 1^m.44; h. 1^m.15) is, as M. le Commandant remarks, respectable, and as the landscape background does show the dawn of day, and Passavant's St. Elizabeth must be St. Anne, we can, if we like, suppose that 'La Perle' is identical with 'Una Natività bellissima.' But, after all, this is only "supposing," and if Passavant had been in possession of the facts which are known, through the recent researches of another, to M. le Commandant Paliard, Passavant might have made the guess of which his critic is so proud. And really it is absurd to tax Passavant with having "invented a picture which he calls 'The Nativity of Christ,'" since the Canossa picture was so described by Vasari; not only so, Bottari also, in the Roman edition, expressly says that the picture, which had then been copied by Taddeo Zuccheri, did represent the 'Natività del Signore.' There is no evidence either way, and the gallant Commandant who so positively corrects Passavant's "errors" may be put into the wrong himself at any moment by the discovery of a picture of the Nativity such as Vasari describes. We now come to 'La Petite Madone d'Orléans.' Passavant, who, we must remember, had the advantage of practical training in the studios of David and Gros, thought that the background of this picture had been touched. The painting of the curtains behind the Madonna and of a shelf on which stand some little pots was, he thought, in the manner of David Teniers, and M. le Commandant is of a different opinion. A difference of opinion is, after all, but a difference of opinion. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? So M. le Commandant adds,—"Il pense sans doute que l'invention n'est pas italienne et c'est là son erreur." Passavant says,—"I think the manner of the painting is that of David Teniers." "No," says the Commandant, "you don't think anything of the sort. I know what you think. You think that a curtain and little pots and pans are unworthy of Raphael, and c'est là votre erreur." Thus having furnished Passavant with an "error" convenient for refutation, M. le Commandant annihilates him with instances of the occurrence of curtains and little pots and pans in various Italian pictures of his acquaintance.

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WISBECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING the uninviting character of the scenery round Wisbech, the chosen seat of the thirty-fifth Congress of the British Archaeological Association, the varied interest of the surrounding churches in the marshland, and the still noble piles which tell of the grandeur of the monastic buildings of the past, bid fair to place the meeting high amongst the more recent Congresses of the Association in point of architectural interest and archaeological research. The country of the fen-landers is so little understood that the majority of strangers picture it as a recently reclaimed country, hardly yet free from the mire, the mere, and the weary waste of waters which history tells us were the bulwarks of the "Last of the English" in the Island of Refuge when the Norman Conqueror subdued the band. Smiling garden-fields, full of corn and plenty, now occupy the site of the noisome fen and the home of the wild-fowl. In this level tract of country, at a spot where the sluggish Ouse and the still more sluggish Nene enter the estuary of the Wash, the Associates and visitors of the British Archaeological Association assembled on Monday, and were welcomed not only by the mayor and inhabitants of Wisbech, but by the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire and many of the principal gentry and inhabitants.

The opening meeting, which was held in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, was marked by a somewhat long yet able address of the President elect, the Earl of Hardwicke, who passed in review the ancient history of the Cambridgeshire fens and the efforts which had been made to reclaim their fertile soil for the use of man. He pointed out the efforts which had been made by the Romans to utilize this part of the country, and instanced the roads and dykes of that people which yet remain. Unlike many later engineers, they endeavoured to utilize the natural outfall of the rivers, a plan which Rennie had adopted with so much success. The various schemes were passed in review in chronological order, until success was recorded. During the mediæval period, and amidst the constant conflicts with the wet and dank marshes, the fensmen built on every point of vantage beautiful churches. The Holy Etheldreda had settled on the Isle of Ely and devoted herself to God at an early epoch. Guthlac had founded Crowland, and Thorney was not unknown. In these early ages Wisbech must have been the scene of constant fighting, as it was in the days of the Conquest, when Hereward the Wake mustered round him a few kindred spirits in hopes of retrieving the cause lost at Senlac. The visits projected by the Association included many of the sites of the monastic fathers as well as some of the stately homes of England. Burghley was perhaps the finest of these. It was also the home of Elizabeth's greatest statesman, and his son, who inherited some of the genius of his father—a genius which was not extinct, but which was yet exemplified in the sagacity and statesmanship of the Marquis of Salisbury. Archaeology he regarded as the twin sister of history—the illustrator of many an otherwise dark page in our country's annals. It inculcated a respect for old age and a regard for the accumulation of valuable facts and data. The speech was duly acknowledged by Mr. Morgan, F.S.A., on behalf of the Association, and the work of the Congress began.

Though there are no outward remains of the ancient Castle of Wisbech, it is certain that a fortress of some kind existed here in the closing years of the Conqueror's reign; traces have been discovered of ditches, sluices, and abutments of bridges, which indicate a place of great strength. In the time of King John it was frequently a place of royal residence, and it was on leaving Wisbech to cross an arm of the Wash between Walsoken and Leverington that John Lackland lost his life and his baggage. It was not till 1236, however, that the castle appears in history, and then it was damaged by a great flood. Ten years later a new constable was

Thursday, 24 of Nov. 1887, at 12 of 5^o clock, in Painter Stayners' Hall, where you shall be entertained by us. Anthony Verrio, Godfred Kneller, Nicholas Sheppard, Edward Polehampton, Stewards." This is included in the illustrated "Edwards's Anecdotes," part of the gift of Mr. Anderson, vol. i. p. 72. A similar card, dated 1690, follows the above. The design of the card is by Kneller; another copy is one of the greatest curiosities in Painter Stayners' Hall.

THE Princess Louise's studio, which has for some time past been in course of erection from designs by Mr. E. W. Godwin, in the garden of Kensington Palace, is nearly finished.

THE gold medal and the Princess of Wales scholarship have been awarded to Miss Elizabeth Grace, of Brighton, at the national competition for Art held at South Kensington. The subject is a group of fruit, a vase, and a jug, with an Assyrian bas-relief in the background. Prizes of differing degrees have been given to competitors belonging to the schools in Bloomsbury, Westminster, the City of London, Spitalfields, Lambeth, Kensington, West London, Birmingham, Bradford, Nottingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Sheffield, Stoke-upon-Trent, Dublin, Belfast, Brighton, Halifax, and Lincoln. Mr. Stamp, of Nottingham, has a gold medal for a design for a memorial church. Another gold medal has been bestowed on Mr. H. R. H. A. Willis for a drawing of the interior of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. A third gold medal falls to Mr. G. F. Catchpole for a series of eight designs for engraved glass vases. Ladies appear in the front of this competition in considerable numbers, as is usually the case.

A RECENT treasure-trove in Austrian Poland (Galicia) is described in the *Gazeta Polska* of the 17th inst., a paper published at Warsaw. At Mihalowice, a small village in the district of Boreczow, in Eastern Galicia, at a place where a brook had undermined its bank, an old peasant woman found a number of gold ornaments. Count Drieduzeycki, Galician member of the Austrian Commission of the Paris Exhibition, hearing of the discovery, succeeded in purchasing the treasure for 6,000 florins (about 500L.), and sent it to his museum at Lemberg, where it is now exhibited. Mr. Sontag, the director of the museum, is engaged in searching at Mihalowice for more treasure, or something to indicate the age of the objects already discovered. They consist of crowns, bracelets, and other ornaments of regal state, thirty pieces in all, and appear to date from prehistoric times, as they do not resemble either Polish or Ruthenian antiquities. The ornaments are of great beauty and seem to point to an advanced state of civilization in Galicia long before it was ruled by the Princes of Halicz who preceded the Kings of Poland. The value of the metal is said to be about 100,000 florins.

OUR latest news from Olympia tells of important discoveries—of one, at least, that will change opinions and names of places. The square called the Prytaneum was, as Pausanias says, within the Altis. But it is found now that the wall of the sacred grove does not inclose the Prytaneum (so called). The true Prytaneum, which was small, is still to be found. The name now to be given to the place is the Peribolos. After naming the gymnasium, the "Periegesis" goes on to say:—"There is on the left [i.e., the south] of the entrance to the gymnasium another smaller peribolos," and here, Pausanias says, the athletes prepared themselves for wrestling. All the evidence adduced cannot be given here, but it seems clear that the so-called Prytaneum is, in fact, the place described by the old guide—an enclosure where wrestlers came to strip themselves, to bathe, and to rub their bodies with oil. Two large square basins for water and remains of conduits have been found near the place of which the name is changed.

WE have received a fasciculus entitled 'A travers l'Exposition, dix croquis à l'eau forte, par J. A. Mitchell,' a collection of amusing sketches of things and characters supposed to

be seen in Paris at this time. Among the more laughable are "Souvenir de la Rue des Nations," a fat man heaved along in a bath-chair by an overtasked porter—the contrast of perfect repose and strenuous effort is well given; "Le Repos," a smoker reclining in perfect loneliness on a seat before the gigantic rhinoceros; "Une Erreur," a dashing damsel, "beautiful exceedingly," conversing, not with her friend, whom she supposed to be behind her, but with an enormous Nubian, as black as a coal.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

'MARITANA,' with Madame Blanche Cole in the title-part, is the English opera announced for performance this day (Saturday) at the Alexandra Palace, Mr. F. Archer conductor. At the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts the debut of the vocalist Mdle. Stella Faustina is announced for this evening (August 24th).

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT, having recovered from his illness, has gone to Switzerland *via* Stuttgart, his native city, and the Lake of Constance. He will return in October, to conduct the Norwich Musical Festival in that month.

MR. RICHARD DRUMMOND terminated a successful two months' operatic tour in Scotland on the 17th inst., at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, where his farewell parts were Henry Bertram in 'Guy Mannering' and Tom Tug in the 'Waterman,' in which characters he sang the customary songs of Sir Henry Bishop, Dibdin, Shield, Davy, &c. The new tenor will be heard during the autumn in London on his return from Paris, which he visits to witness the appearance of M. Capoul as Romeo in 'Les Amants de Verone,' to be produced early next month.

MR. MAPLESON is in Paris, seeking for novelties for the season at the New York Academy of Music and at Her Majesty's Theatre, which will be commenced on the same evening, namely, the 21st of October. Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin' will be given at both opera-houses; the Elsa at New York will be Madame Gerster-Gardini, and the Elsa at the Haymarket Opera-house Madame Pappenheim. M. Gounod's 'Mireille' will be revived at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Mdle. Marimon in the title-part, and Bizet's 'Carmen' will be assigned to Madame Trebelli.

MR. KUHR, at his next Musical Festival at Brighton, will produce a new cantata, based on Sir W. Scott's 'Lord of the Isles,' the music by Mr. Henry Gadsby, the composer who wrote the incidental music to 'Alcestis' (Euripides), the overture to 'Andromeda,' &c., for the Crystal Palace.

AT the Strand Opéra Comique, Mr. G. Gros-smith, jun., who has adopted the bucolic school of singing and of pianoforte playing initiated by Mr. John Parry, and followed by Mr. Corney Grain, has produced an operatic sketch called 'Cups and Saucers,' the point of which is to ridicule the rage for collecting old china.

ON Saturday, the 14th of September, the day after the conclusion of the Worcester Three Choir meeting, there will be a musical festival service in the ancient Abbey of Tewkesbury, in aid of the Restoration Fund. The solo singers who have kindly volunteered their gratuitous services are Madame Patey, Miss Bertha Griffiths, Mrs. Ellicott and Miss Ellicott, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Wadmore, with Mr. Harborne Lloyd, Mus. Bac., the Gloucester Cathedral organist, as conductor. The members of the local Philharmonic Society, and vocalists from Cheltenham, Gloucester, &c., will form the choir. There has been no musical festival at Tewkesbury in the Abbey for forty years.

AT the Social Science Congress Mr. John Hullah will read a paper on Musical Education.

AT the Church Congress, to be held in Sheffield, Sir Herbert Oakeley, the Edinburgh University

Professor of Music, will read a paper on Ecclesiastical Music.

THE Victoria Hall in Leeds, which has been redecorated, and has been supplied with electric sun-lights, will be reopened next month. Two concerts will be given, at which there will be a full band, with the Yorkshire chorus. The leading singers will be Mesdames Rose Hersee and Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby and Signor Federici, and the local organist, Dr. Spark, will be the conductor, his place at the grand organ, which has been repaired, being occupied by Mr. J. K. Pyne, of the Cathedral and Town Hall at Manchester.

THE professionals and amateurs who have watched with interest the labours of the Committee of the Choral and Orchestral Concerts in Glasgow for Art advancement will learn with pleasure that the programme for the season, which will be commenced on the 12th of November next, and terminate on the 11th of January, 1879, maintains the high character of former years. Owing to the particular period of the year at which these concerts are given, Dr. Von Bülow, of Hanover, was unable to accept again the place of conductor of the orchestral selections, and, owing to the same cause, more than one distinguished German Capellmeister and French musical director, whilst expressing their gratification at the progress of music in Glasgow, have been compelled to decline the post occupied last year with such marked success by Dr. Von Bülow. An arrangement, however, has been made with Herr Tausch, musical director and conductor at Düsseldorf, who will undertake the duties at the forthcoming concerts, having as colleague Mr. Lambeth, the local organist and conductor of the Choral Union, to train the choir and to direct the performance of the choral works. Herr Tausch will be the solo pianist. On the 12th of November the dramatic cantata 'Fridolin,' by Signor Randegger, produced with such success at the Birmingham Festival, will be performed, the composer conducting his work. On the 28th, Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives' ('Engedi'), and the sacred cantata by Mr. Lambeth, 'By the Waters of Babylon,' will be given; on the 12th of December, Handel's 'Judas Maccabæus'; and on the 1st of January next, the 'Messiah,' in accordance with the old custom at Glasgow of having this oratorio on New-Year's Day. As before, there will be concerts of orchestral and classical compositions on the Tuesdays, and Popular Concerts on the Saturdays. The orchestra will be on the same scale of efficiency as last year. The solo singers already engaged are Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Robertson, Miss Mary Davies, Miss H. D'Alton, and Madame Patey; Messrs. Lloyd, M'Guckin, H. Guy, Wadmore, Hilton, Brideon, Thurlley Beale, and G. Walker; the last-mentioned baritone is known in Italy as Signor Valcheri. The Glasgow orchestra will also be heard at concerts in Edinburgh with Herr Tausch.

THE International Congress for the eight groups of conferences at the Paris Exhibition, to take into consideration the question of "La Propriété Artistique," will be held on the 18th, and will sit till the 21st of next month. The copyright protection as regards the painter, the architect, the engraver, the musician, and the dramatic composer, is to be fully discussed in all its ramifications of duration of right, of piracy, of transfer of rights, &c., and the formation of a special society for artists, like the Société des Gens de Lettres, will also be canvassed. In the Committee just nominated by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce are only the names of the musicians MM. Gounod, Ambroise Thomas, and of M. Heugel, the music publisher; the drama is represented by M. Victor Hugo, M. Sardou, and M. Perrin (Director of the Français).

OWING to the severe illness of M. Charles Lamoureux, the *chef d'orchestre* of the National Grand Opera-house, the production of M. Gounod's new opera, 'Polyeucte,' is not likely to take place before the end of next month.

THE French Minister of Public Instruction and of the Fine Arts proposes to submit to the Com-

mittee on the Budget of the Legislative Chamber to grant a sum of 80,000 francs, to be expended in the outlay to give six concerts, at which new choral and symphonic works by the living composers of France shall be executed and prize medals be awarded to successful competitors.

ACCORDING to Herr Wagner's official organ, the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt*, the first representation of the new mythical opera, 'Percival,' is definitively fixed to take place at Bayreuth in 1880, that is, if the amount of subscriptions to be raised by the "Patronatverein" of the composer will be sufficient to cover the outlay of the mounting of the work. No one will be admitted to the series of performances except the members of the patronage association who have paid their annual subscription of 15s. for the three years of 1878, '79, '80; so that the cost of a stall for each visitor will be 2l. 5s., exclusive of travelling expenses and of hotel bills at Bayreuth.

THERE is to be a musical festival at Hamburg, on the 25th, 26th, and 28th of next month, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Philharmonic Society in that city. Works by Bach, Handel, Mozart, Weber, Schumann, and Cherubini will be included in the scheme, and the co-operation of Madame Schumann (the pianist), Herr Joachim (the violinist), and of Madame Joachim (the contralto) has been promised.

HERR JAN GRIMM, who was successful two years since with an opera at Wiesbaden, has just completed a new work, entitled 'The Loves of the Elves.'

DRAMA

Charlotte Cushman: Her Letters and Memories of her Life. Edited by her Friend, Emma Stebbins. (London, Trübner & Co.; Boston, U.S., Houghton, Osgood & Co.)

IF ever the aspirations of the self-elected patrons and reformers of the stage are fulfilled, if the choice of new plays for our theatres is confided to a board representative of Broad Church enlightenment and Manchester culture, and if a woman wishing to become an actress is compelled to undergo a preliminary training at Dorcas meetings, one result of the change will be that theatrical biographies will lose their charm. It is, no doubt, dishonouring to the members of an arduous and artistic profession that something of the evil reputation of the rogues and vagabonds with whom they were formerly classed should still cling to their skirts. It may be questioned, however, whether actors do not find a full measure of compensation for want of respect in the ordinary treatment accorded them in the species of affection they constantly obtain. Strive as we will to treat the actor as an absolutely responsible being, it is difficult to do so. The unreal life eclipses the real. Spoiled children of the public, they occupy an enviable position, and they will make but a sorry exchange when the world listens to the complaints they occasionally utter, accepts them as they think they would like to be accepted, and endows them with a species of responsibility out of which its possessors have as yet failed to extract much comfort. In the Bohemianism of actors the world has found the great charm of theatrical memoirs. Among early efforts in fiction the 'Roman Comique' occupies a foremost place, while few works are more delightful than the 'Capitaine Fracasse' of Théophile Gautier, during the present summer converted into an opera. Scarcely less attractive and less varied

than these imaginary adventures are the facts in the lives of actors. Brandes, the German comedian, before he joined the famous company of Schoenemann, was in turns mendicant, joiner's apprentice, pig driver, assistant to a peripatetic dentist, tobacco vendor, and domestic servant. It seems, indeed, as if the mock life communicated to the real some of its startling vicissitudes. Did the occasion serve it might be shown that the influence extended to the moral as well as the social surroundings of the actor's life. While we think thus of Dumesnil, stripped by the Revolution of her income from the Comédie Française, and exposed to the horrors of absolute want, we see Clairon, her great rival, resigning the stage while still in the prime of life, rather than again appear without an apology from the public on boards whence she had been driven for her refusal to act with a man she knew to be a thief.

It is not only by contrast that these observations can be made to bear upon Charlotte Cushman. In addition to a genius equal to that of almost any of her predecessors in theatrical art, Charlotte Cushman had a strong Bohemian instinct. Circumstances did much to check this, and to make of her, if not a domestic, at least a highly orderly and well-regulated being. This she may have owed in part to her Puritan extraction, her remote ancestor, Robert Cushman, having been, it is said, one of the original band of Nonconformist pilgrims by whom the colonization of the United States was begun. He sailed, indeed, with his family on board the famous Mayflower, but was left behind when that vessel returned to Southampton, in consequence of want of accommodation for all her passengers. The Bohemian instinct in Charlotte Cushman took, however, the form of restlessness. She seems never to have been able to domesticate herself or to stay long enough in one place to take root among her surroundings. She crossed the Atlantic, indeed, no less than sixteen times.

Her own account of herself is that, in her youth, she was a tom-boy. She is obviously proud of this distinction, though, with an inconsistency attributable to subsequent intimacies, she speaks of the term as being applied to "all little girls who showed the least tendency toward thinking and acting for themselves," and characterizes it as "the advance guard of that army of opprobrious epithets which has since been lavished so freely upon the pioneers of woman's advancement." That the term was not used without justification her subsequent confessions are enough to prove:

"My earliest recollections are of dolls' heads ruthlessly cracked open to see what they were thinking about: I was possessed with the idea that dolls could and did think."

And again:—

"Climbing trees was an absolute passion; nothing pleased me so much as to take refuge in the top of the tallest tree when affairs below waxed troubled or insecure. I was very destructive to toys and clothes, tyrannical to brothers and sister, but very social and a great favourite with other children."

Something of a tom-boy she remained to the end of her career, especially when she played masculine characters. There are actors still living who recall how, when dressed for Romeo, she entered into the spirit of the part so thoroughly as to slap them on the

leg or the shoulder in the way of absolute companionship.

There is little reason to dwell upon the particulars of an uneventful life. If asked to state in fewest words the special characteristics of Charlotte Cushman, we should pronounce her the most powerful and original-minded woman that ever followed her art. Her head, as seen in the portrait prefixed to the volume or in the bust by her biographer, is that of a creator. Destitute of those feminine charms which are the chief stock-in-trade of the modern actress, Charlotte Cushman had in their place genius, which, though not eminently histrionic in nature, she compelled to do her bidding. Her first appearance before the public was as a singer, and it was only after her voice had left her she turned to the stage. A pupil of the well-known Mrs. Wood, she was articled to James G. Maeder, afterwards husband of Clara Fisher. Her first performance took place at the Tremont Theatre as the Countess Almaviva, in the 'Marriage of Figaro'; her second as Lucy Bertram in 'Guy Rannering,' a piece destined subsequently to be closely associated with her fame.

This information is derived from memoranda supplied by Charlotte Cushman to her friend and biographer. It is much to be regretted that these memoranda extend no further than the commencement of her active life, and cease at a moment when their revelations might have serious value. Their place is badly supplied by letters. From the "brief chronicle" she affords we obtain an amusing account of the conditions under which she first made her appearance as Lady Macbeth, in a dress originally intended for Madame Cosel, whom she describes as "a short fat person of not more than four feet ten inches, her waist full twice the size of mine, with a very large bust; but," adds the young actress and diarist,—

"her shape did not prevent her from being a very great actress. The ludicrousness of her clothes being made to fit me struck her at once. She roared with laughter; but she was very good natured, saw my distress, and set to work to see how she could help it. By dint of piecing out the skirt of one dress it was made to answer for an under-skirt, and then another dress was taken in in every direction to do duty as an over-dress, and so make up the costume. And thus I essayed for the first time the part of Lady Macbeth, fortunately to the satisfaction of the audience, the manager, and all the members of the company."

That Miss Cushman's acting had genuine inspiration will not be contested by any who remember her Bianca, her Lady Macbeth, or her Meg Merrilies. The part last named was probably her greatest triumph. Her get up in this rôle was a masterpiece of art, and her performance of it is copied in these days by many actresses of American extraction. By her performance of Hamlet she set a fashion which has subsequently all but disappeared of employing actresses to play what is technically called the "youthful lead." Whatever may be said about a practice of this kind, it must be owned that her Romeo was the best the modern stage has seen.

Though an American, as has been said, by birth, Miss Cushman obtained her reputation in England. Almost without a name was she when she visited this country. Her triumph was immediate, however, and the Americans did not then long delay to accept as genuine ore what had met with English approval

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To CORRE

Within a few weeks of her first appearance at the Princess's Theatre as Bianca in 'Fazio,' Serjeant Talfourd, in the course of his pleadings, took occasion to make a wholly gratuitous reference to her performance, and to call her a second Siddons.

Miss Stebbins, her biographer, has collected with much zeal such documentary evidence as exists in the shape of letters. Inquiries among our older actors might yet yield a good deal of additional matter of interest. One little story concerning her we can supply. Playing at Sadler's Wells Queen Katharine, in 'King Henry the Eighth,' she had to address to the Surveyor of the Duke of Buckingham the following words:—

If I know you well,
You were the duke's surveyor, and lost your office
On the complaint of the tenants: take good heed
You charge not in your spleen a noble person
And spoil your nobler soul: I say, take heed.

Her delivery of these lines was so impressive that the surveyor, gaping and spell-bound, forgot every subsequent word of his part. Some stories assigned in the biography to Charlotte Cushman are spoiled in the narration. Here is a tame version of a well-known anecdote:—

"One night" [in Dublin] "a sudden disturbance occurred among the gods, and could not easily be quieted. Of course, the pit took the matter in hand; much wit was bandied about, up and down, and, as in old Pagan times, a victim was demanded. 'Throw him over, throw him over,' resounded from all sides. Suddenly, in a hall of the confusion, a delicate female voice was heard exclaiming in dulcet tones, 'Oh, no, don't throw him over, kill him where he is.'"

How poor seems this behind the familiar exclamation under similar circumstances:—"Don't waste him, boys, kill a fiddler wild him."

Dramatic Gossip.

SIGNOR ROSSI intends, according to the *Figaro*, giving in Paris a series of representations in October next. In the course of this he will, it is said, play Macbeth to the Lady Macbeth of Signora Ristori. Similar announcements have so frequently been made that it is difficult to put much faith in the present statement.

On Thursday Mr. Sothorn reappeared at the Haymarket as Lord Dundreary, in 'Our American Cousin.'

For the forthcoming revival of 'Les Pirates de la Savane' at the Théâtre Historique, M. Dumaine has been engaged to play the rôle he formerly created of Andréa.

'LE CLUB' of MM. Edmond Gondinet and Félix Cohen has been revived at the Vaudeville. MM. Diéudonné, Munie, Train, &c., play their original parts. Mdle. Subra replaces Mdle. Barlet and M. René Didier M. Pierre Berton.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS has returned to Paris, to read before the Comédie Française the 'Fils Naturel,' first played at the Gymnase in 1858. M. Coquelin will succeed M. Geoffroy as Aristide Pressard and M. Febvre M. Dupuis as Charles Sternay. Clara Vignot, so brilliantly played by Rose Chéri, will now be assigned to Madame Favart. Other rôles will be taken by MM. Thiron, Worms, and Boucher, and Madame Joussain.

The Comédie Française has consented to give two special representations of the classic drama, setting aside on each occasion 650 places for the "instituteurs de province" who are in Paris. 'Cinna' and 'Les Fourberies de Scapin' are to be given at the first performance, and 'Britannicus' and 'Les Plaideurs' at the second.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. C. Murray, no space at present.

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